ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

The Woman's Journal

PUBLISHED 47 YEARS CONTINUOUSLY. OLDEST SUFFRAGE NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD

Founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell

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NATIONAL COUNCIL'S CENSUS

Women's Organizations Will Unite to Prepare Members For Call to Public Service

ALL MEMBERS REGISTER

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has issued a statement outlining the cohesive plan whereby the Association is lending support to the program for women's war service to be effected through the National Council of Women, chosen agency of thirty or more national organizations of women.

The statement says:

"The expected has come; our country is at war. According to the preliminary plan, the National Council of Women called a meeting of all national women's organizations, including the twenty-seven which are members of the National Council and a few others which are not. Among them are the General Federation of Clubs, the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"The meeting was held in Washington, and resulted in the formation of a National Central Committee of the National Council of Women. A smaller executive committee was formed of which Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis was the unanimous choice as chairman. A headquarters has been established in the Union Trust Building in Washington. This National Committee was instructed to appoint a temporary chairman of each state at the earliest possible moment and it was suggested that where possible, they should be the presidents of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

"This temporary state chairman will be urged by Mrs. Moore to call a conference of presidents of all women's state organizations at the earliest possible moment. They will form a committee similar to the national committee and will elect a permanent chairman and a smaller executive committee. This committee in turn will appoint a temporary chairman in each city or town of the states and this local chairman will be instructed to call together at once, the presidents of all the women's organizations in the town. A permanent chairman will then be elected and a smaller executive committee.

"Mrs. Moore will have prepared a card of registration and this card will be sent to the presidents of each of the national organizations composing the National Central Committee. They in turn will have these cards printed and will make the registration of their own organizations. A careful classification of the women who are able to go away from home as volunteer or paid workers and those who are able to work at home only, will be made.

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SWEEPING NEW GAIN IN CANADA

PARLIAMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA GIVES BALLOT TO WOMEN BY UNANIMOUS VOTE

Canada is rapidly "going white" on the suffrage map. The Nova Scotia Legislature has voted unanimously to give women full suffrage, and also the right to practise law.

Nova Scotia is the sixth Canadian province to enfranchise its women since Jan. 1, 1916. The others were Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Ontario. In all of them except British Columbia, the vote was practically unanimous; and in British Columbia the majority was very large.

Canadian women have had municipal suffrage for many years past.

The action of Nova Scotia raises to 1,543,545 the number of square miles in British America that are now white on the suffrage map, and increases to 5,187,388 the Canadian population living under equal suffrage.

The work, the sufferings and the sacrifices of Canada's women during the war have proved a powerful argument with Canadian men in favor of their enfranchisement; and the leaders of both political parties have vied with each other in advocating it.

PROGRESSIVES ADOPT PLATFORM

Equal Suffrage a Main Plank, As It Has Been Since Birth of Party

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Progressive party, assembled in an emergency convention, drew up and adopted a 1917 platform on April 12. It includes the endorsement of woman suffrage, national prohibition, the conservation of the national resources and the cutting of the high cost of living.

Three hundred Progressives, representing almost every State in the Union, were united in a belief that in this national crisis, the immediate enactment of progressive measures was imperative. The new platform is considered the most sweeping program of political reform ever sponsored by a group of representative American citizens. Even since the birth of the party in 1912, equal suffrage has been one of the planks in its declaration of principles, so that its reiteration at this time is simply a proof that the members still preserve their faith in the women of America and their right to participate in the government under which they live.

Mathew Hale of Boston, made the opening speech of the convention. He stated that it had been called in order that the Progressive party might formulate plans for uniting the Progressive political elements of the United States in a "league of liberals."

GOV. BEEKMAN SIGNING PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE BILL

By Courtesy of the Providence Journal.

The Governor Used Four Pens, Which He Gave to the Leaders of the Movement. Those Grouped in Back of the Governor Are from Left to Right as Follows: Miss Mabel Orgelman, Senator Henry B. Kane, Mrs. Barton P. Jencks, Elizabeth Upham Yates, Miss Phoebe Jencks, Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, Miss Nettie E. Bauer, Representative Richard W. Jennings and Miss Mildred Glines.

COLLEGE WOMEN FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Topic Prominent at Meeting Of Alumnae — Endorsement Is Overwhelming

At the biennial meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae held in Washington, D. C., from April 9 to 15, woman suffrage was in the air, not as an issue for debate, but as an accepted policy which forms a definite and important part of the working program of this organization of highly trained women. A resolution endorsing the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage was passed by an overwhelming vote. A resolution was also passed offering the services of 7,500 women from leading colleges, with the suggestion that perhaps the Association could serve most efficiently in the conservation of the food supply and in the preparation of food at training camps. In introducing this resolution, President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr spoke of the precedent established by the National American Woman Suffrage Association in offering the services of that large body of women to help increase the food supply of the nation. Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan, president of the Washington Branch of the A. C. A., suggested that this

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OHIO COUNCILS FOR SUFFRAGE IN CITIES

As a result of the Supreme Court decision on the East Cleveland municipal suffrage case on April 3, the Columbus City Council, on April 9, passed a resolution to submit the question of municipal suffrage for Columbus women to the voters at the August primaries. The men frankly state that they wish the women to participate in the November municipal election, as they will, if the question carries at the primaries. The action of the council came as a surprise to suffragists, because it was wholly unsolicited.

A similar resolution was introduced the same evening in the Toledo City Council. This action was also taken without the knowledge of the Suffrage Association.

The chances for carrying the referendum in both cities are good. There is perhaps a larger amount of suffrage sentiment in Columbus in proportion to its size than in any other Ohio city. Toledo has always been a center of democratic thought, and has a long suffrage history. The oldest local suffrage club in the world exists in Toledo, it having been organized in the winter of 1869 by Miss Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The first president was Emma J. Ashley, and Mrs. Sarah Bissel, one of the charter members, is still living and working for suffrage. Toledo carried for suffrage in 1912, when Brand Whitlock, who is a good suffragist, was mayor.

MICHIGAN JOINS LINE OF SUFFRAGE STATES

LANSING, Mich.—Michigan on April 18th joined Rhode Island in the line of states granting Presidential suffrage. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 7, and the House by 64 to 30. It is stated that Governor Albert E. Sleeper will sign the bill at once.

FRANCHISE LEAGUE HOLDS CONVENTION

Meeting Discusses Plans for the Coming Constitutional Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The sixth annual convention of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, held April 17, 18 and 19 in the Claypool Hotel, drew many women from all sections of the Hoosier State. The acquisition of partial voting rights aroused greater interest in the 1917 convention than has ever been manifested in the past.

Gov. James P. Goodrich and William R. Fortune, President of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke brief words of welcome at the formal opening in the Assembly Hall the evening of the 17th. The response fell to Miss Belle O'Hair. An address on "Woman's Political Power Today" by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, representing the National Association, was the chief feature of the first day's program.

Reports from the district chairmen and the heads of the legislative, finance, speakers' and congressional committees filled up much of the time on the 18th. In the evening at the annual dinner, Dr. Amelin R. Keller was the toastmistress. "The Legend of Woman" was told by means of a series of pictures, the Mother, the Song of Joy, Suffrage Frees Every Woman, and a tableau representing the suffrage States.

CONVENTION METHOD WINS IN ILLINOIS CONTEST

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The constitutional amendment to grant Illinois women full suffrage will be submitted by the constitutional convention and not by the Legislature. This was practically settled when the joint resolution providing for its submission was defeated in the Senate on April 11, receiving only nine votes. The resolution was supported by the Illinois Suffrage Amendment Alliance and opposed by the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association.

In Illinois a constitutional amendment suffers under the same unfair handicap as in Minnesota: every vote that is not cast for it is counted as cast against it. Therefore most of the Illinois suffragists thought it best to wait for the constitutional convention.

VERMONT WOMEN READY TO VOTE

Delay in Passing Municipal Suffrage Bill Leaves Little Time for Registration

It is a question of "this is so sudden" in Vermont for, the town suffrage bill having passed, we only have about ten days in which to get our registrations out. The law provides that all names must be placed upon the check list not later than April 20 in order to vote at the meetings next March, and to read the formidable array of questions that we are required to answer is appalling to the uninitiated. But, nevertheless, the women are marshalling their forces in true Spartan fashion, and over 2000 copies of appropriate information bearing upon the law have been sent out by the State association. They have been sent to all the individual members, all Federated Clubs and all suffrage Leagues, and to every newspaper in Vermont. We hope to get a large registration, although we can hardly yet realize that we are really women voters, and the first women voters in any New England town meeting.

"Vermont First" has been the slogan of the suffragists, and Vermont IS first, thanks to a progressive Legislature, especially a progressive Senate. Vermont leads; let the other New England States follow!

Miss MacAlarney of Harrisburg, Pa., is to tour the state giving addresses in all the prominent towns on both sides of the mountain. She will be in Vermont for ten days, and we are looking forward to her coming with keen anticipation. She commences her addresses in Rutland on April 19 and will close her work in Bennington sometime the following week. We shall welcome her enthusiastically, and we know that she will increase our enthusiasm, which is already at white heat because of the recent victory.

WOMEN'S NIGHT COURT TO BE ABOLISHED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As soon as suitable quarters can be obtained, the Board of Magistrates is to replace the women's night court by a day court.

BEEKMAN SIGNS SUFFRAGE BILL

Puts Signature to Document In Presence of the State Leaders

Wednesday, shortly before noon, says the Providence Journal, about 25 of the leaders in the fight for woman suffrage in this state met in the Governor's office and watched him put his signature upon the document which allows the women of Rhode Island to vote for President and Vice-President. The Governor used four different pens, each in a silver holder.

One of these he presented to Mrs. Barton P. Jencks, president of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, who was the leader of the campaign for the passage of the act. Another he gave to Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, chairman of the legislative committee of the same organization. Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates received a third pen and the fourth and last pen was given to Miss Nettie E. Bauer.

Comment on Rhode Island Victory

Governor Beeckman—"I am delighted that the suffrage bill has passed. I recommended the measure in my message.

"It is no more than a just recognition of the splendid work which women are doing in so many fields of activity all over the world. After the mettle they have shown, it is only right that we should grant them whatever they ask.

"And I am proud because this act places Rhode Island squarely in the progressive ranks, as the first State east of the Alleghanies to extend the suffrage to women."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President N. A. W. S. A.—"The action of the Rhode Island Legislature indicates that the State is ready to keep pace with our neighbor, Canada, which, within a year, has fully franchised the women of great provinces, and with Yucatan, one of the Mexican States which has taken similar action. If the United States does not make better pace, it will soon lag behind the entire civilized world. The women of the United States are grateful to Rhode Island for leading the movement for woman suffrage in the East."

Mrs. Barton P. Jencks, President of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association.—"I am overjoyed. This bill called forth more interest, from all sections of the State, than any other bill this year. I wish to thank the loyal men and women, in our organization and in both parties in the General Assembly, for their support. We found great support on all sides from men in public life, from the congressional delegation down. I felt sure that we would win, but the actual winning is too joyous for words."

Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, Honorary President of the Rhode

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RHODE ISLAND PASSES PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE

Gives Women a Vote in National Elections by Big Majorities — Galleries Crowded With Rejoicing Women

HOUSE ADJOURNS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

The act extending presidential suffrage to the women of Rhode Island passed the House on the evening of April 17 by a vote of 71 to 20. It had already passed the Senate, 32 to 3.

With the official announcement of the vote, the several hundred women who were packed into the chamber burst into hand-clapping and words of joy, and Speaker Hammill was obliged to call for order.

There was so much confusion and handshaking in the House chamber that adjournment was taken until 7 p. m., to give the women plenty of opportunity to congratulate the members.

During the debate, which lasted four hours, several hundred women sat in the balconies or upon the side seats of the floor, waiting for the roll call and showing intense interest.

Cannot Be Fooled With

Richard W. Jennings of Cranston said:

"This is in many respects the most important matter that we have been called upon to consider at this session, for our action in regard to it will attract nation-wide attention. The passage of this act will make our session noteworthy, and our failure to do so will make what we have done before of little consequence.

"This is not a new question, although it is part of the old order giving place to new. For upwards of a quarter of a century an act of this character has been before the State Legislature. Rhode Island is, I believe, the birthplace of presidential suffrage for women. Years ago gracious women quietly lobbied for its success, and, as an act of courtesy, members of one House would smilingly pass it, knowing full well that it would find a quiet resting place in a committee of the other body. But, while Rhode Island has fooled with this matter, other communities have acted. Woman suffrage is no longer a question that can be fooled with. We today owe it to the country, to the State, to the womanhood of Rhode Island, to our own sense of duty and self respect, to fool with it no longer. The political party, the man in public life who plays with this question is playing with fire.

No Longer Experiment

"Today the right of women to vote is conceded in communities covering three-quarters of the area wherein the English speaking races make their homes. It is no longer an experiment, it has ceased to be a novelty, it has become an essential of any modern form of representative democracy. Before the steady spread of this movement, the objections urged against it have proved imaginary and ill founded.

Good for the State

"This act does not come under a cloak of chivalry, of courtesy, of patronage, or as a benefit or a favor to be conferred upon women, but rather as an advantage and benefit to be conferred on the State.

"The passage of this act can be justified on grounds of sound public policy. He who asserts that it means merely doubling the number of voters has but a shallow idea of what the movement signifies.

Brings in New Element

"It calls into political activity an element that will bring new life and strength to our government. It will call to the aid of man in public affairs the force that has been supreme in the management of the home, in the care and education of the young, in the relief of affliction and suffering, in the promotion of the humanities, and in the guardianship of sound morals. That force is at present but feebly and indirectly felt in our public life, and there is an ever growing need for its fuller service in the administration of public affairs.

Let Rhode Island Lead

"Rhode Island has led the way in many important steps that have helped the progress, not alone of this land, but of the world. Here today we may help her to lead again by being the first among the States of the Atlantic seaboard to give presidential suffrage to women. The opportunity is ours now, let us

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SPEAKER CLARK TO SUPPORT PLAN FOR SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON.—The creation of a woman suffrage committee in the House, corresponding to the committee already existing in the Senate, is hoped for by suffragists as the result of a request received today by Speaker Clark from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in behalf of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. To Mrs. Helen Gardener, member of the Congressional Committee of the National Association, acting as Mrs. Catt's representative in the matter, the Speaker expressed his hearty approval of the proposal, and promised that he would see that it is duly brought before the House for consideration.

The announcement of the Speaker's support on this question was received with gratification at headquarters of the National Association, where it is regarded as a long step toward expeditious handling of the national woman suffrage amendment. Owing to the pressure of other important questions before the Judiciary Committee, to which constitutional amendments are referred, the suffrage amendment, in the opinion of its friends, has hitherto had hard sledding. In the hands of a special committee for the consideration of this particular question, it is expected that quick action will be obtained.

Mrs. Catt's Letter

Mrs. Catt, in her letter to the Speaker, points to the advance of the woman movement in European countries in the last few weeks as a cogent reason for prompt action by the United States. She writes:

"May I remind you that the national government of Great Britain, France and Russia have promised woman suffrage in the near future; and that the greater part of Canada has already established it within a few months? The leaders of these governments have announced that the vote has been or will be given to their women in recognition of the devotion, sacrifice, skill and endurance of women in their varied service to their country under the strain of war. Our Republic stands upon the threshold of what may prove the severest test of loyalty and endurance our country has ever had. It needs its women; and they are ready—as fearless, as willing, as able, as loyal as any women in the world.

"You have had a long and successful political career, and that means that you know men and women. You know that both work better when their hearts bear no sense of being wronged. You will realize that our women will feel a less exalted patriotism, a less unselfish spirit of devotion, a less spontaneous desire to serve, if they are forced to carry a conviction that the monarchies of the world have been more just to their women citizens than this Republic has been to us.

"Mr. Speaker, the women of our country appreciate the fact that you are yourself an advocate of our cause, but we do not presume upon your interest when we ask for a House Suffrage Committee. We ask it because the world is calling to the Congress of the United States to make better time if it would hold its place as leader in the march of world democracy."

RETURNING EXILE IS RECEIVED LIKE EMPRESS

Catherine Breshkovsky Greeted By Enormous Crowd in Petrograd, With Ministry of Justice and Old Guard of Revolutionists

PETROGRAD, April 11, via London, April 13—The arrival in Petrograd today of Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky was the occasion of a dramatic gathering of veterans of the early revolutionary days to give her an enthusiastic welcome.

All Petrograd Turns Out

All Petrograd, in fact, turned out to acclaim the "Grandmother of the Revolution" on her homecoming from Siberia, where she had spent so many years in exile.

Crowd Storms Station

A vast crowd waving red flags and singing the Marseillaise, extended down the west end of the Nevsky Prospekt as far as the Nikolaievsk railway station. When the Associated Press correspondent arrived he found the crowd trying to storm the station, to which none were admitted but veteran revolutionists and a deputation from the Ministry of Justice, headed by Minister of Justice Kerensky, together with delegations of welcome from Petrograd, Moscow and Dorpat Universities and high schools.

At the suggestion of M. Kerensky, the reception committee adopted a plan unique in Russian history for the welcoming of Mme. Breshkovsky—a plan symbolizing Russia's transition from autocracy to democracy. The welcome took place in the gorgeous suite in the railway station called the imperial reception rooms, which under the old regime

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Breshkovsky Sends Cable To America

The following cablegram has been received by the Editor of the Woman's Journal from Mme. Breshkovsky on her return from exile in Siberia:

Alice Blackwell,
Woman's Journal,
Boston, U. S. A.

Greetings from free Russia to the people of the United States. Am enjoying happiness with all the city and Russia and Siberia.

Breshkovsky.

AMERICAN WOMAN ON UNIQUE TOUR

Speaks Throughout South America in Spanish on the United States

Miss Annie S. Peck of New York, mountain climber and suffragist, has just been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in England. Her name was proposed by Gen. A. W. Greely of Arctic fame, and was seconded by Sir Martin Conway, a celebrated mountaineer.

Miss Peck has lately returned from a ten-months' tour in South America. It was unique in aiming to promote international friendship and trade by means of illustrated free lectures in Spanish and Portuguese on the United States and American industries.

Miss Peck had a series of three lectures covering New York City, Washington, Niagara Falls, the Yosemite, the Yellowstone, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, with information as to some of our leading industries, such as petroleum, coal and cotton-seed oil, and with views of some of our important manufactories—of pianos, sewing-machines, type-writers, kodaks, evaporated milk, etc., as well as facts in regard to our tall sky-scrapers, docks, bridges, railway-stations and our leading commercial organizations. These lectures were given to general audiences of business men and of women. A fourth lecture was devoted to our universities and technical schools. Another was prepared especially for commercial bodies.

In Rio de Janiero, Miss Peck spoke in the Bibliotheca Nacional, and the invitations were sent out in the name of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil. In Sao Paulo, she lectured in the large hall of the Conservatorio, with invitations sent out by two leading organizations, the Sociedade Paulista de Agricultura and the Centro de Commercio e Industria de Sao Paulo; in Montevideo, in the Parque Hotel, under the auspices of the fashionable society, "Entre Nous."

In Paraguay, the lectures were given under Government auspices, and were attended by the President of the Republic and other dignitaries.

Her most notable successes were in Buenos Aires and Chile. In Buenos Aires, she gave her commercial lecture to an audience of the Chamber of Commerce. She also addressed the National Council of Women, the School of Social Economics at the University, the Y. M. C. A., etc.

In Santiago, Chile, she spoke before large audiences at the University, in the Public Library, and at the Instituto Pedagogico. In Valparaiso at each of her five lectures, the Instituto Comercial was packed to the doors and outside, every inch of standing room being occupied. Especially in Chile, information in regard to our universities and technical schools was keenly appreciated. The Mercurio of Santiago printed this lecture in full.

In Lima, Peru, and La Paz, Bolivia, the lectures also awakened much interest.

Miss Peck everywhere received great courtesy and consideration from South American officials and from the press, with many eulogistic notices. Sometimes the distinguished man who introduced her to her audience took occasion to make a plea for larger liberty for Spanish American women.

Miss Peck has made six visits to South America, and is the author of a descriptive guide, "The South American Tour," as well as a book on her mountain-climbing experiences there, "A Search for the Apex of America."

NEW HAMPSHIRE WILL BE DRY AFTER MAY 1, 1918

Lewis Bill Receives Support of Senate—Number of Saloons to Be Greatly Reduced—Suffrage to Have Better Chance in Next Referendum

CONCORD, N. H.—This State has joined the ranks of the "dry" commonwealths of the nation. On April 11, the Senate backed up the action of the House and passed the Lewis anti-liquor bill as first presented. Two amendments were offered, but both were decisively rejected.

The bill permits the sale of liquor only by duly appointed agents or by druggists who have permits. The next time the men of New Hampshire vote in a referendum to grant women equal suffrage, the liquor interests will be less able to exert the sinister influence against enfranchisement that they have in the past.

DISTRICT CONVENTION IN ZANESVILLE

Suffragists of the Fifteenth Congressional District will gather in Zanesville some time in May for a district conference. Miss Winifred Rauschenbusch, State suffrage worker, is in that city at present in the interests in this conference, helping Dr. Martha A. McBride, chairman of the 15th Congressional District.

MRS. WILSON SETS THRIFT EXAMPLE

Cuts Down Household Expenses at White House to Help Economy Plans

The establishment by the National Suffrage Association of thrift committees throughout the United States, to prevent waste and conserve the food supply, has been recently augmented by many other organizations, and by the example set the women of the country by Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice-President, the wives of members of the cabinet, and other women of importance in the official and social set. The importance of having the housewives of the nation use thrift, and the greatest economy in the conservation of all the country's resources, was first publicly emphasized by Secretary Baker of the War Department, and other officials at the recent N. A. W. S. A. convention in Washington. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is a practical advocate of the thrift plan. A simple three-course dinner has been made "au fait" in Washington, consisting of soup, meat and two vegetables, and ice cream and cake, or some similar light dessert, instead of the formal eight and ten-course functions long in vogue among Washington hostesses.

Mrs. Wilson appeals to American women to show their patriotism at this time not only by observing economy in food, but by curtailing their expenses for new gowns, jewelry and other personal luxuries.

In answer to the question asked by the delegates to the convention of the Federation of Clubs, "What can women do for their country?" Secretary of the Interior Lane has replied: "Women can do a good 50 per cent in fighting this war. No greater work at this time can be done than to raise their own vegetables, can fruit, prevent waste in their homes, and give impulse and patriotic enthusiasm to the men of the land."

RHODE ISLAND COMMENT

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Island Equal Suffrage Association, and for five years national chairman for presidential suffrage—"I am rejoiced that Rhode Island has honored itself and womanhood by this measure of justice. I have labored for this bill for years, and what it means to me can be known only by those who have stood with the minority for justice and waited its hour. I want to repeat a quotation from Victor Hugo bearing on the victory: 'Stronger than armies and navies or any material force is the power of an idea when its time has come.'"

Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, chairman of the legislative committee of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association.—"I am delighted, and desire to thank the men who stood so loyally back of us. I am also much pleased that it was a non-partisan matter."

Mrs. Jerome M. Fitts, Corresponding Secretary of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association.—"The long, hard fight for a just principle is over. Above and beyond our great triumph stand the integrity and loyalty of the members of the Assembly. We feel particularly pleased that members of both parties stood firmly behind our act."

Mrs. James W. Algeo, chairman of the Providence Woman Suffrage Party.—"Do you realize that this has come after 25 years of effort? We are rejoiced. I am even more delighted from the point of view of the National Association, because it makes us the 17th State to get presidential suffrage. We are the first State east of the Ohio to get this, and it will probably mean the winning of Maine, where the referendum comes up in September. The bill went through the House with almost the Western spirit of chivalry toward women."

WOMEN NOT PEOPLE

The Massachusetts Supreme Court in reply to questions asked by the Senate, has given its opinion that women are not people, in the sense that would make it possible for them to vote on the acceptance or rejection of the new constitution. The opinion is long and technical, but that is the gist of it.

Women are people in Rhode Island, however, if not in Massachusetts, also in Indiana and many other places.

ECONOMICS TALKS

Mrs. Edith Salisbury, home economics expert of the University of Arizona, is addressing the various rural clubs on production and conservation. It is in a measure a preparedness talk, and is making a decided impression on the women of the farms.

COLLEGE ALUMNAE ENDORSE SUFFRAGE

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preparedness program might be carried out in co-operation with the Central Committee of the National Council of Women.

Branches Do Suffrage Work

The report from the branches of the A. C. A., especially those in the suffrage campaign States of the Middle West, showed that much definite suffrage work had been done. In some instances the branches had suffrage committees in charge of such work as part of their organization.

Woman's Bureau Favored

The special topic of the meeting was Women and the Government. The Hon. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor, spoke of the work of his department for both men and women in the settlement of labor disputes, in the naturalization and Americanization of immigrants, in co-operation between Federal and State employment bureaus, and of the need of a bureau to deal especially with the peculiar conditions and problems affecting women in industry. He rejoiced in the progress of women toward a share in the government, "when one woman is chief of a bureau of the government, and there is a woman Congressman on Capitol Hill. History is marching forward and you women will be left behind if you do not wake up to the value of your citizenship."

Education Head Endorsed

The Hon. Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior, told of the work of the Bureau of Education as a clearinghouse for information about education, and of advice and propaganda for public libraries, rural schools, better pay, better teachers, universal high school opportunities, and better education for women. He said: "The bureau of education is interested in women. They must fulfill the duties and privileges of citizenship, and to do this they must have the ballot."

Women Unjustly Debarred

Dr. Erwin F. Smith, plant pathologist, Department of Agriculture, who thirty years ago recommended for appointment Miss Southwick of the University of Michigan, the first woman to serve in a position of scientific research in the Department of Agriculture, who now has in his laboratory seven highly trained women engaged in scientific research, and who has always believed in woman suffrage, discussed what the government has done and has not done for women. There are now employed by the Department of Agriculture about 2,600 women, of whom about 60 are engaged in definite scientific work, about 40 in positions of responsibility. To be useful in government positions of scientific research, a woman should have had at least two years of thorough graduate study in her special field. She should be well trained in modern languages and she should be unusually gifted. For secretaryships of a high order, she should be well trained in English and stenography. Women have not received a square deal under the civil service. Many positions, especially in laboratory and secretarial work, which women are admirably fitted to fill, are closed to them. Women in the higher positions of responsibility are not adequately paid, nor is there equal pay for equal work. The best method of overcoming these disabilities of women under the civil service is to bring pressure to bear on Congress. The more States have woman suffrage, the more leverage can women exert upon the government. In the opinion of Dr. Smith, the best method of securing woman suffrage is not picketing the White House, but concentration of effort in a few promising States at a time.

Gardening and Canning Work

What the government is doing for women was described in an address by Miss Caroline L. Hunt of the States Relations Service, Department of Agriculture, author of the "Life of Ellen H. Richards." She is in charge of extension work in agriculture and home economics by means of gardening and canning clubs and demonstrations in 400 to 500 counties in the United States, chiefly in the South. Miss Helen Sumner, Assistant Chief of the Childrens' Bureau, Department of Labor, who made a special investigation of the results of woman suffrage in Colorado, spoke of the work under the direction of Miss Julia C. Lathrop in field surveys of conditions that affect infant mortality, in publishing bulletins on the care of infants and on child hygiene, in propaganda for registration of births and baby week campaigns. Under the new national child labor law, which goes into effect in September, 1917, the Children's Bureau will undertake its first administrative work. Inspectors from the Bureau will enter factories, mines and other establishments where children are employed and of which the product is shipped in interstate commerce. Federal certificates may be given to children thus employed. Miss Caroline Sherman for the Office of Markets, Department of Agriculture, showed that women can aid in the conservation of food in the general shortage by canning in glass any local over-supply of fruit and vegetables.

Some Woman's Service

What some women are doing for the government was demonstrated in addresses by women who are giving distinguished and unusual service, among them Mrs. Patterson, mycologist in the Bureau of Plant Pathology, Dr. Meiggs of the Children's Bureau, Dr. Reid of the Bureau of Chemistry, Miss Barnard of the Naval Observatory, the woman chief of the library of the Department of Agriculture and by Congressman Jeannette Rankin and Miss Julia C. Lathrop.

Resolutions Adopted

A resolution endorsing the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage supported by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and now before Congress, was presented to the meeting of the A. C. A., by the Committee on Resolutions, introduced by President Ellen Fitz Pendleton of Wellesley College, and passed without discussion of debate, by an overwhelming majority. Among other resolutions adopted were two introduced by the Washington Branch of the A. C. A. for equal opportunities for women under the national civil service, and for the establishment under the Department of Labor of a Women's Bureau, of which the chief shall be a woman on a salary of $3,500 a year, and a resolution introduced by the South Atlantic Section for the establishment in 1918 by the Legislature of Virginia of a women's college affiliated with the University of Virginia. All friends of the higher education of women in the South are urged to bring all possible influence to bear for the passage of this measure by the next Virginia Legislature.

May Work for Suffrage

On a motion from the floor, it was asked that the branches and individual members of the A. C. A. might be given the privilege of undertaking officially work for suffrage which they have been obliged to carry on unsupported, and often with a sense of disapproval by the Association. A recommendation was made to the Council for the consideration of the establishment of suffrage committees by the branches, to work in co-operation with the committees already constituted in the organization, on Americanization, educational legislation, housing, vocational opportunities, and volunteer service. According to the latest reports, this recommendation was adopted by the Council unanimously.

Tea at Headquarters

The series of meetings closed with a tea at the beautiful headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Caroline L. Humphrey, President of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Mabel Willard, Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan and others were in the receiving line, and the meeting was addressed by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the only woman member of the National Commission on Industrial Relations.

Pan-American Reception

Thus harmoniously and conservatively have college women come to understand the need of suffrage, and to accept without question the ballot as a tool in the work they have to do for women, for education, and in the service of the nation. At a brilliant reception in the Pan-American Building, the first step was taken toward action in a still broader field, the international comradeship of women. Addresses were made by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, by Mrs. Louis F. Post, of the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, by members of the Latin American diplomatic corps, and by South American woman now studying in the United States. Miss Caroline L. Humphrey on behalf of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae offered a fellowship of $500 for graduate study in the United States to women students of Latin America.

In the thirty-five years since a little group of college women organized in Boston the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, much valuable work has been accomplished in the extension to women of opportunities for higher education, and in the offering of fellowships to women of unusual scholarly distinction. Recently under the auspices of the A. C. A., a branch has been organized in the Philippine Islands, and a survey made of women eligible to membership now living in the Orient. So the influence of the A. C. A. extends through the Philippines to the isolated women in India, in China and Japan. A Chinese woman student now in the United States has joined the A. C. A. By offering a fellowship to the women of Latin America the A. C. A. contributes to the practical and constructive movement that draws the Americas together in a band of common understanding and co-operation.

JUNE ADKINSON.

BREEZY BITS FROM THE CAPITAL

Wherein Happenings Great And Small Are Related

By Alice Lee Moque

Satisfaction at the news that Mrs. Maud Wood Park, the Congressional chairman of the N. A. W. S. A., has been notified that April 20 is the date fixed for the hearing on the woman suffrage amendment (known as Senate Joint Resolution, No. 2) was intensified when Mrs. Helen H. Gardener received from Speaker Clark himself the announcement of his cooperation in the House. As a reply to the forcible and able letter she presented him from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, he assured her and other officers of the N. A. W. S. A. of his personal approval of the formation of a Suffrage Committee in the House, and declared he would himself recommend it. The immense effect upon the members of the House, and the country as well, cannot be questioned.

At national headquarters the importance of the congressional meetings fixed for April 20 is fully realized. Mrs. Catt, on arriving from New York, at once called a meeting of the executive committee to confer on the association's legislative policy, and to draw up a suitable program for the hearings.

At this time the plan is for Mrs. Catt herself to make the principal address for the suffragists at the Senate hearing, followed by a five-minute talk by Miss Jeannette Rankin. Each suffrage State will be heard from, but, owing to the shortness of the time, the addresses will be of five minutes only, and made in each case by the senior Senator. The great year 1917 is destined, suffragists believe, to become known in woman's war for justice as staging the winning battle for the ballot.

With all their feeling of jubilation at the trend of events, officers at National Headquarters have found time to smile a little. "At the opening of the extra session, the one universal topic of conversation everywhere was the immense importance to women generally, and suffragists in particular, of the seating of Miss Jeannette Rankin as the very first woman ever to be elected to Congress. Even with spy-plots, submarine atrocities, and actual war imminent and the inousand and one vital topics fronting Congress and the nation, the press of the country devoted columns to suffrage, and editorials to Miss Rankin's success as "the forerunner of the feminine invasion of Congress." Therefore it caused a wee smile to see in a published interview with a prominent anti-suffragist her solemn assurance that "suffrage was making no headway, and public interest in the question was dying out." The old copy-book maxim occurs to us as exactly fitting the case: "None are so blind as those who will not see."

In this connection, the anti-suffragist activity in D. A. R. politics is of interest. With the great gathering of delegates next week for the 28th annual congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution imminent, the election of officers is the topic of chief importance among the numerous members of the organization already in town.

It is claimed that letters have been sent broadcast warning the daughters, particularly in the South, that "one of the candidates aspiring to be president-general not only comes from a suffrage State, but is likely to involve the society in the suffrage movement."

As it happens, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, of Kansas, the woman in question, is a suffragist, but so also is each one of the four other candidates for the office, and the out-going able President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, as well. Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, who is known to be the administration candidate, is a very active worker for suffrage, having given effective service as an ardent co-worker with the suffragists in the recent Illinois campaign. These days without doubt every woman of importance is pretty sure to be for "the cause" of womankind.

The moment when President Wilson, by attaching his signature to the Declaration of War made it a fact, was signified in this city by the shrill note of many whistles, and the solemn tolling of church bells. As if by magic, the capital blossomed out over night in banners. At National Headquarters it was not necessary to "hang out our banners on the outer wall," for at all times Old Glory, side by side with the suffrage flag presented by Pennsylvania floats on the breeze.

PENNSYLVANIA LOSES

The proposed suffrage amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania was defeated in the lower branch of the Legislature on April 17 by a vote of 101 ayes to 94 noes. It lacked three votes of the number necessary to pass it.

EXILE RETURNS

(Continued from Page 91)

were used only for the reception of royal personages. The large drawing-room in this suite, which had been the scene of meetings of the world's most powerful monarchs, was now the gathering place of the world's most extreme democrats, socialists and republicans.

Many Floral Tributes

Around the room were scores of baskets and wreaths of flowers, the scarlet tulip predominating — a flower which bids fair to become the floral emblem of the new Russia. The flowers bore various inscriptions, such as "To Our Dear Grandmother," "To Russia's Martyr Heroine."

Among the revolutionary veterans the correspondent found Mme. Vera Figner, Mlle. Vera Sassulich, the former Duma member Planuich and Prof. Nicholas Morosoff. Mme. Figner spent 20 years in prison, but was released some years ago through a whim of Nicholas II, after he had been pleased with the singing of her brother at a concert. Under her heavy fur cap she looked like the typical heroine of a revolutionary romance. Beside her stood Mlle. Sassulich, who 36 years ago, then a slight, pretty girl, of an aristocratic family, shot and dangerously wounded Gen. Trepoff, the despotic Governor of Petrograd, in vengeance for his torturing of political prisoners. By an irony of the revolution, Gen. Trepoff's son, former Premier Trepoff, is today a prisoner in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Prominent Men There

Conversing with Mlle. Sassulich was Mr. Planuich, who sat in the second Duma under Premier Stolypin, and was sentenced on a trumped-up charge of conspiracy to murder Emperor Nicholas, and was led through the streets of Petrograd in chains.

The Associated Press correspondent met Prof. Morosoff, a famous chemist and commentator of the Apocalypse, who was suspected of advising the conspirators who made the bomb that killed Alexander II. Prof. Morosoff for 23 years never left his cell in the Schlusselburg fortress. He was released after the revolution of 1905, but was again imprisoned a year later.

Revolution Come to Stay

"Tell your people that the revolution this time has achieved a final and irrevocable triumph," he said to the correspondent today. "A new era has come which will transfigure Russia and irradiate the whole world."

As the train arrived the crowd again attempted to storm the station, crying: "Let us see Grandmother!" The militia quieted them, explaining the danger of a crush, and assuring them they would all be allowed to participate in the welcome to Mme. Breshkowsky, who was eager to see all her "grandchildren" and to be seen by them.

OHIO DRY DEMOCRATS DECRY ANTI REFERENDUM

The Dry Democrats, in convention at Columbus April 12, upon motion of Hon. John J. Lentz of Columbus, seconded by John Bayless of Findlay, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the last Democratic National Convention in St. Louis assembled June 1916, declared by a vote of 888 to 181 that the Democratic Party favors extending suffrage to women on the same terms as to men, and

"Whereas, the proposed referendum in opposition to the law recently passed by the Democratic Governor, granting presidential suffrage to the women of Ohio, is being fathered, furthered and financed by the liquor interests, now therefore be it

"Resolved, That we declare our opposition to such referendum, and appeal to all law-abiding and liberty-loving voters to join us in such opposition."

This indorsement came voluntarily and unsolicited. Miss Inauser, who was in Columbus upon business connected with the Mississippi Valley Conference, was present and was called upon to speak. She said the suffragists would make no organized effort against the referendum, as they believed in the principle, but that all suffragists must know that their real foe was the liquor organization, and that they would see that no fraudulent methods were used in getting the petitions signed.

VITAL STATISTICS LAW PASSED IN IOWA

Iowa club women are rejoicing in the vital statistics law passed by the Senate on April 6.

With physicians of the State they have been working for several years to secure a law which will record births, as well as marriages, divorces and deaths. Four years ago they succeeded in getting a law passed which secured a fairly accurate records of deaths, but no systematic records of births has ever been kept.

RHODE ISLAND VICTORY

(Continued from Page 91)

grasp it while we may."

Mr. Sumner Opposed

Mr. Sumner of Providence offered an amendment, requiring the measure to be submitted to a referendum of the male voters in November, 1918. Mr. Sumner said:

"I yield to no one in my admiration for the sex. But I doubt if any member here would want a member of his own family to come in here in an attempt to influence votes for a cause, with the brightness of a smile or of her jewelry.

"I was the subject of a personal attack in 1914 by the women, which I believe was intended to blackmail me into voting for woman suffrage."

Lawyer of Brewers

Mr. Sumner then read from a circular, which, he said, had been gotten out against him by the women.

Representative Herrick of Woonsocket arose to a point of order, asking, "Does the gentleman speak for himself of the Narragansett Brewing Company?"

Speaker Hammill ruled the point of order out, and warned the members against "frivolity."

Mr. Sumner retorted that if the gentleman had made his charge outside, he would knock him down.

"Because I happen to have a brewery among my clients, because a man dares to accept a client who pays him for honest work and never asks him to do anything improper, he must submit to this.

"I have nothing but admiration for the thousands of good women in this State, but there are others who seem to lose all sense of honor, all sense of decency, when they come out and try to drive a man into doing something he does not want to do."

Mr. Sumner referred to the efforts of the Rhode Island women in behalf of the bill, "in some instances, as pestilential."

Jacob A. Eaton of Providence, Mr. Bodwell of Cranston, Mr. Soucy of Woonsocket, and Mr. Gowdy of Providence, spoke for the referendum.

Mr. de Pasquale of Providence declared he was against woman suffrage, first, last and all the time.

Suffrage Brings Improvements

Mr. Davis declared that improvements and reforms had followed woman suffrage in every State in which it has been extended. He was in favor of woman suffrage as an inalienable right, while he did not agree in the vote of Jeannette Rankin, he honored her for having the courage of her convictions.

Mr. Levy and Mr. Martin, both of Newport, favored the bill.

Democratic Leader Favors

Mr. Geary, the Democratic leader, said it was only after two hours of bitter debate that the Democrats had decided to support the bill.

"Are the gentlemen opposing this bill sincere?" he asked. He chided the Republicans for their request for the referendum after refusing to allow it on other measures.

"Someone is trying to drive a herring across the trail," he said, "and we are not going to stand for it."

Mr. Geary called attention to the recognition of the right of women to vote in European countries and in Canada.

"My only regret," he said, "is that this bill does not grant full suffrage. I favor it. As a plain business proposition, I believe that in their sphere women are the peers of men."

Mr. Devlin of Providence, declared that suffrage is the biggest question of the day, and that, since the Democratic party in the nation had indorsed it, the Democratic members of the House should not split on it.

On a roll call, the amendment was defeated, 32 to 65.

After various other motions to amend or to postpone indefinitely, the effort to filibuster was defeated, and the bill went through, 71 to 23.

Gov. Beeckman signed it the next day, and presented the suffragists with the pen.

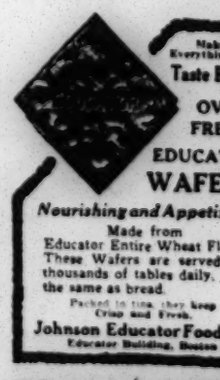
NATIONAL CENSUS

(Continued from Page 91)

The kind of things which can be done at home will be determined and the local committees will so be informed.

"Each national organization will attempt to secure the registration of its own membership. It is probable that by the time the plan for this nation-wide registration of women seeps down to the local groups, the cards will have reached some local organizations before the town committee is organized. Any organization of women which received the explanation of the general plan, may consider itself authorized to proceed with the town organization, providing it does not attempt to assume the leadership in the matter.

"The registration for home work will not be passed out of the town, but be kept in card directory fashion, so that the local women may be called upon for various duties when the time arises. The cards signed by those women who are able to go away from home as volunteer or paid workers, will be forwarded to the National Central Committee in order that they may assign the women to the positions they are prepared to fill.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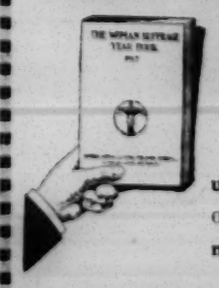

Edited by Martha G. Stapler

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SUFFRAGISTS SCORE MEN SLACKERS

Dub Them "The Chocolate Cream Soldiers of the Nation"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prominent New York suffragists, including Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Lucille Pugh, a well-known lawyer, are condemning the hundreds of young men seeking marriage licenses to escape conscription.

Representative suffragists, acting independently of any organization, have been posted at the license bureau to urge girls not to marry men of military age.

"A fine state of affairs," said Miss Pugh. "I wish to heaven I had the right to shoulder a gun and go to the front and fight.

"But I don't think Uncle Sam will lose much in the brand of young cattle getting married to avoid conscription. They are the chocolate-cream soldiers of the nation.

"Any man who would run from a recruiting officer and hide behind a petticoat is made of such rich stuff he wouldn't be much use at the front anyhow.

"It is an unpatriotic and contemptible thing for them to do to say the least."

Mrs. Catt's comment was even more caustic.

"I do not like to criticise a man for declining to accept a responsibility which I myself am not called upon to accept in the same form," she stated, "but I cannot conceive of myself taking such a position for such a reason if I were a young man.

"It certainly shows a striking contrast between the young man voter and the voteless suffragists of England, France, Russia and of America, whose eagerness to serve their respective countries has become historic."

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY WILL HOLD CONFERENCE

Mrs. Catt and Governor Cox Will Address Delegates from Twenty-one States—Victory Sentiment Will Prevail

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference will be held here at the Hotel Deshler, May 12 to 14 inclusive. Twenty-one States will participate, and at least six of these will have victories to report. The general topic will be "Victory—How, Why, When and Where?"

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, international and national suffrage president, will review the history of the movement since the first Mississippi conference, and Gov. James M. Cox will speak on "Suffrage in Ohio." Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, Miss Florence E. Allen, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Miss Blackwell and others will have part on the program. Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman, 505 Grand theater building, Columbus, is general local chairman. Miss Elizabeth Hauser, Masonic building, Warren, acting chairman, should be addressed for further particulars.

Representatives from the State associations of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin will be present.

Rooms may be engaged at the Hotel Deshler, from $2 per day up.

THRIFT CAMPAIGN HAS GOOD START

Practical Demonstrations Planned by Iowa Suffragists All Over State

The Iowa Equal Suffrage Association has begun active work in its thrift campaign.

Its Thrift Committee, assisted by the State Agriculture College, is planning for a series of demonstrations on the canning and preserving of fruit and vegetables, throughout the State.

In the meantime, the practical work of the Thrift Committee is being demonstrated by numerous local suffrage organizations in various parts of Iowa. Suppers are being served, consisting of home-made dishes of macaroni, codfish, rice, beans, etc., in order to show the economic value, as well as the food value, of these staples. The food is donated and the admission price goes to the suffrage cause. The plan accomplishes three ends, increasing the food supply of the State, serving as suffrage propaganda, and bringing money into the treasury.

The German federal council has authorized the appointment of women temporarily to be clerks of the court.

REFERENDUM LEAGUE ATTRACTS VISITORS

Campaign Headquarters Displays Posters and Serves Tea

PORTLAND, Me.—On March 27 the headquarters of the Referendum League of Portland, Me., was opened preparatory to activities for the winning of the Suffrage Amendment, which will be voted upon in September. About 200 guests visited the headquarters, where tea was served.

The headquarters is ideally situated on the main street, where thousands of people pass each day, and the suffragists are waging a poster campaign in the beautiful show windows. Men and women stop constantly to read the posters, which are frequently changed, and which give them food for thought.

The headquarters is open from 10 a. m. until 9 p. m. each day, and the plan is to have tea and suffrage speeches every Saturday. Each day brings new converts, and already the headquarters has proved a telling asset for the campaign. The league is a state organization, composed of men and women. Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse of Portland, is president; Mrs. Guy P. Gannet of Augusta, vice-president; Mr. George Burgess of Portland, secretary, and Mr. Frederic W. Freeman of Portland, treasurer.

Several of the Representatives in the Legislature are on the Advisory Council.

Mrs. Florence Kelley and Mrs. Laura Richards are among the distinguished women members.

IOWA WOMEN OFFER TO HELP

Suffrage Registration System Takes Account of Resources of State

The assistance and cooperation of the Iowa suffragists have been formally offered to Governor Harding since the declaration of war.

Just what the women of the State can do to help is shown by the plan outlined by the Suffrage Association in their registration system. An appeal to the women is being made through the newspapers as follows:

Registration for War Service

Will you register in at least one of the following divisions for service to the nation? If so, make an X in front of division or divisions in which you wish to enter.

A—Suffrage Thrift Division:

1. Increase food supply by canning and preserving.
2. Instruct in canning and preserving.
3. Practice economy in household.

B—Suffrage Agricultural Division:

1. Cultivate a garden of your own.
2. Assist in movement to cultivate vacant lots.
3. Work on farm.

C—Americanization of Foreigners:

1. Teach English.
2. Visit homes of foreigners.
3. Give information and assistance.

D—Welfare for Children:

1. Care for soldiers' and sailors' children.
2. Render aid to children of other countries.
3. Protect employed children.

E—Industrial Occupations:

1. Factory work.
2. Office work.
3. Outdoor city work.

F—Red Cross Work:

For knowledge concerning this work, apply to nearest Red Cross Chapter.

Fill card out as promptly as possible and return to Anna B. Lawther, president Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, Dubuque, Ia.

OREGON WOMEN JOIN THE RANKS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Women of Oregon now are to have an organized part in public service.

The Oregon Equal Suffrage Association has arranged to act as sort of a clearinghouse for all women who want to take an active hand in the great work.

Miss Laura Cavers, secretary of the association, will receive applications from women.

They also want to hear from landowners and lot owners who are willing to give the use of their property free of charge to worthy people who will farm it.

Anyone willing to provide seeds for these volunteer farmers also is invited to communicate with Miss Cavers.

Lastly, the people who are ready to till the land are expected to report.

It is the intention of the organization to help increase the food supply by putting every idle acre to work.

People who do the work will be expected to keep all the produce that they need, but any surplus may be given over to the organization for sale at moderate prices.

MISS HELEN N. BATES

Of Portland has been for many years closely identified with Maine suffrage work. She served as press chairman during the presidency of Mrs. Fanny J. Fernald and was three times elected president of the State Association.

NORTH DAKOTA PERFECTS PLANS

Suffragists Ready for the Summer Campaign Over State

The meeting of the executive board of the North Dakota Votes for Women League in Fargo, the first days of April was productive of great good. Plans were laid out for an active campaign.

One of the most valuable plans for local league was presented by Mrs. Charles Rathmann of Jamestown. Since the partial suffrage was granted to North Dakota women, she has changed the name of their local league to the Women's Voting League and they have taken up at each meeting the foremost local questions before the community. Some one has followed the work of the city council, the school board, the library board, and the health commission, to find out where and how they are spending the public money. Already the women have learned enough about the waste in some departments to secure recognition of their advice as to the new library building and a new junior high school, as well as other public improvements. This sort of work is turning the women into efficient citizens, even though their voting privilege does not begin until July of this year.

Each member of the league signs a pledge promising to vote at every election at which women are entitled to vote and to urge five other women to do so.

PATRIOTISM RIFE IN VIRGINIA

Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the State League, tendering to Governor Stuart her services to speak in behalf of enlistment in the army and navy, was requested by the Committee for Richmond to address an open-air meeting held April 14, in Richmond's principal shopping thoroughfare. At the request of Judge Christopher Garnett of the Corporation Commission, Miss Fudora Ramsay, who has been organizing for the Suffrage League on the Eastern Shore, has been recalled by Mrs. Valentine, and will devote a week to the recruiting service, speaking twice a day at open-air meetings. Miss Adele Clark, legislative chairman for the Richmond League, and Miss Nora Houston, its recording secretary, both convincing speakers, have offered their services to the recruiting committee, and will be among the other speakers at these patriotic meetings. Suffragists, trained in the work, will assist in the distribution of patriotic propaganda for enlistment.

Leagues throughout the State are cooperating with Mrs. D. Miles Taylor, chairman of the agriculture committee, in making her department a success.

Mrs. Horace Wellford Jones, chairman of agriculture for Richmond, assisted by an able committee, conducted for three days a patriotic luncheon, served in a vacant store in the business district, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of seeds and garden tools, and the plowing up of vacant lots, helping people to help themselves. Two hundred and forty dollars were taken in during the three days; men and women in all walks of life, suffragists, and even antis, displaying their patriotism by their patronage. One ton of fertilizer has been given to Mrs. Jones for her work, by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. Each day increases the number of vacant lots offered for use. The Richmond committee is working in cooperation with the School Board in the cultivation of backyard gardens and of vacant lots. Both State and city committees are cooperating with Miss Ella Agnew, State agent in Home Demonstration Work, in the forming of canning clubs.

MRS. MARSHALL ENTERTAINED

Alabama Women Give a Luncheon in Honor of the Vice-President's Wife

SELMA, Ala.—Suffragists were honored when Mrs. J. Parke, president of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, was chosen by the club women of Selma to act as toast mistress at one of the most beautiful affairs ever given in this city. Mrs. T. R. Marshall, wife of the vice-president of the United States, was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Hotel Albert on March 21.

"We feel that in greeting our guest today we are welcoming no strangers, but members of our own governmental family, of which we are a part," said Mrs. Parke, in her introduction. "For the central government is the real heart of the nation, and every throb of this great heart is felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. That is one reason why we women are desirous of having a part in this government; we feel that we could add a humanizing influence to this heart, which controls the destiny of the country."

Between the courses an address of welcome was given by Mrs. Albert Meyer, and toasts by Mrs. Harry Smith, Miss Loraine Peacock, Mrs. B. H. Craig and Mrs. Law Lamar.

Professor Zueblin Has Great Welcome in South

MURFREESBORO, Tenn.—Professor Charles Zueblin spoke on suffrage at the Grand Opera House, to one of the largest and most representative audiences ever gathered there. It included 500 students, who seemed deeply impressed. The lecture was given for the local Equal Suffrage League. The directors were Mrs. Walter C. Jackson, Miss Sara Spence and the president, Mrs. Lee Fox.

Dr. Zueblin went on to Memphis to speak before the Nineteenth Century Club, said to be the most progressive club in the State. He thinks Tennessee will soon follow Arkansas in enfranchising its women.

MINNESOTA SUFFRAGISTS AVOID SERIOUS SNAG

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The unwise attempt to secure the submission of a constitutional amendment in Minnesota has failed, and the friends of equal rights have cause to be glad of the fact.

Minnesota is one of the States where it is impossible to carry any amendment to the constitution if there is organized opposition, because an amendment must receive a majority, not only of all the votes cast on the question, but of all the votes cast at the election. Again and again amendments on various subjects have received an enormous majority of all the votes cast on the question, yet have failed because they did not get a majority of all the votes cast at the election. Every man who votes for governor and neglects to vote either for or against the constitutional amendment is counted as voting against it. Obviously it is folly to enter upon a game where the dice are loaded against you in advance. Therefore the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association would not ask for the submission of an amendment. The Minnesota Equal Franchise League with good intentions but mistaken judgment, insisted upon asking for it. The measure was voted down in the Senate on April 9, 49 to 14.

"THE LADY FROM MONTANA"

From the Omaha Bee

Whatever of interest or import may attach to the first appearance of Miss Rankin as a member of Congress from Montana because of her sex, the ovation given her by her fellow members is only to be interpreted as a tribute to the womanhood of America. Miss Rankin has carefully let it be known she is looking for no immunity because she is a woman; she expects to take part in the doings of the body of which she is a member on a parity with the other members, but the likelihood is strong that she will be the recipient of many little courtesies and some consideration that the average new member doesn't receive. Inborn in the American man is a regard for the opposite sex that no amount of political or other experience can extinguish, and he manifests this just as unconsciously as the other involuntary processes of his life are carried on. Therefore, when he was cheering the "lady from Montana," he may have been moved to his enthusiasm by Miss Rankin's personal presence, but he really was cheering the wives and mothers, the sisters and daughters of the United States and womankind everywhere.

NO DANGER!

The citizen who, speaking of backyard farming, makes the disquieting suggestion, "Suppose that every one starts in, everplants, and gluts the market," really needn't worry.—Boston Globe.

BRYAN URGES EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Hopes Great Britain Will Not Beat the United States to Equal Franchise

ATLANTA, Ga.—Speaking under the auspices of the Gideons on "Fundamentals: Man's Relation to Government, to Society and to God," William Jennings Bryan commented upon such "by-products" of the war as prohibition in Russia, democracy in Russia and prospective woman suffrage in Great Britain.

In this connection he expressed the hope that Great Britain would not beat the United States to woman suffrage.

The greatest argument for equal suffrage, he said, is the right of a mother to a voice in shaping the environment in which her child shall live.

Bryan Silent on War

An elderly lady sitting a few rows from the front added, audibly:

"And the right to prevent further war."

"My dear madam," replied Mr. Bryan, "I am now precluded from using that argument, though I did use it up to the time war was declared."

The first fundamental of government, Mr. Bryan said, is the people's right to have what they want in government. In this connection he cited three illustrations of tendencies toward more popular government, as follows:

The election of United States senators by popular vote.

The initiative and referendum.

Woman suffrage.

PREPARE FOR HEAVY REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The "chain system" which is to be used in getting out the women voters of Indianapolis to register for the constitutional convention election, was explained by Miss Alma Sickler, chairman of the organization committee of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, at a meeting of committee members and precinct chairmen at the L. S. Tyres & Co. store on April 12.

Miss Sickler soon will complete the appointment of 141 precinct chairmen, each of whom will be responsible for the women in her precinct. Under the chairman will be a committee of five and under each one of these women another committee of five. The chain will be continued, and it will be possible to cover the city in five links. In this way it is hoped to accomplish the task of registering at the courthouse the entire vote of the women of Indianapolis. A number of Women's Franchise League workers have announced that they will use their automobiles to transport women who would not otherwise be able to go downtown to register.

A central committee, composed of a chairman and a secretary from each ward, will operate as a flying squadron. May 1 was announced as "suffrage calling day," and plans were discussed for mass meetings to be held in each precinct on the night before the election.

OREGON YOUNG WOMAN EXTERMINATES WILDCATS

BANDON, Ore.—Miss Catherine Nodine of Northern Curry County, credited with being the champion bobcat huntress of the State, has filed application with United States Commissioner H. T. Stuart at Port Oxford for one of Uncle Sam's homesteads in the timber reserve. Miss Nodine and her shepherd dog have accounted for more than one hundred wildcats and lynx.

With her mother, she successfully conducts a stock and dairy ranch near Denmark, doing the plowing, fencing and land clearing. There is not a man on the place, and there is not a better developed ranch for its size in that neighborhood.

OHIO HAS NEW SUFFRAGE WORKER

Mrs. Dora C. Horine, sister of Mrs. Edmund Vance Cooke of Cleveland, has come to Ohio from Mississippi to be a field worker for the Ohio W. S. A. Mrs. Horine, who is a charming and capable woman, worked for the Ohio Association in 1914-15, and has given her allegiance to Ohio ever since.

TOCSIN

(By Lena Dalkeith Burton)

O, woman of my heart, would you
but know it, you are free!
The close web of centuries awaits
only the lifting of your hand to
fall away, break.
Dare to put forth your hand and
emerge.
O, woman of my heart, we are
waiting for you, we are looking
for you as once we looked for
the coming of the Lord!
Hear the call of the people! the
cry of your comrades! Hear the
voice of your bridegroom, your
lover, the patient murmur of the
children!
Dare to put forth your hand,
Emerge!
O, woman of my heart, would you
but know it, you are free!

GERTRUDE M. PATTANGALL

Of Augusta, Me., is the wife of former Attorney-General William R. Pattangall. She is first vice-president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, Chairman of the finance committee for the coming campaign and treasurer of the Augusta Equal Suffrage League. She has been active this winter at the Legislature, during the work to secure the passage of the resolve to amend the Constitution.

MRS. LIVINGSTON GIVES OPINIONS

Believes War Will Be a Help To Maine's Suffrage Campaign

BANGOR, Me.—"Do you feel that the war will affect the suffrage campaign here in Maine?" was recently asked Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Bangor, chairman of the State suffrage campaign committee. She replied:

"Yes, it cannot help but affect the campaign for a little, at least, until the public thought is more settled and the policy of the nation is more definitely defined. In the long run, however, it will not be a hindrance, but a tremendous help.

"The fact that Great Britain is favorable to the ballot for women, and that two out of three parties in Russia are committed to the granting of suffrage to women in the organization of the new government shows that even in the midst of war these governments recognize the wisdom and necessity of granting political freedom to their women.

"So we may judge it will be here in the United States. I believe that the 65th Congress will submit a federal amendment, and we here in Maine ought to help to make that possible."

Asked concerning her feeling as to the vote of Miss Jeannette Rankin in Congress—if she believed it would seriously affect the suffrage situation in Maine, she said with earnestness:

"Not at all, with thinking people. Miss Rankin had a perfect right to express her opinion, as every other member of Congress did. It must be remembered that Miss Rankin is not in Congress because she is a suffragist, or a Prohibitionist, or even a pacifist. She is there as the choice of the great constituency of her State who sent her, and her individual opinion on this great question cannot affect the great movement of Democracy, of which the granting of suffrage to women is a part."

"Will not the organizations for national help interfere with the carrying forward of the suffrage campaign?" was also a question put to the Maine campaign leader. She answered:

"Very likely they will for the time being, but we must remember, as women of Maine, that the amendment to our constitution for the enfranchisement of the State must be voted upon, and therefore, we must give ourselves to the securing of this vote up until September 10. If the women are made really genuine citizens at that time, then they will be all the better equipped to exercise an intelligent part in the affairs of government.

"The suffragists of the State are as patriotic as any group of women in Maine, perhaps more so, for they have been a long time in seeking to share the burden of government, and they can be counted on to bear their share in the great situation which has been created by the fact that we are in war."

CLUBWOMEN SOLID BEHIND PRESIDENT

NEW ORLEANS.—The biennial council of meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs adopted resolutions in their sessions here, indorsing President Wilson's stand on the German situation, and pledging to the government the assistance of the club women. Pleas for women to aid the government were made by Mrs. J. E. Cowles of Los Angeles, president, and Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas, former president.

More than 40 women were employed in demonstrating and selling motor cars at the recent automobile show in Boston.
hasten it in the United States.

IT'S AIM IS TO KEEP GIRLS WELL OCCUPIED

Protective League of Boston Furnishes Club Rooms and Study Classes for Young Business Women

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The work of the protective league for girls in Boston was discussed by Miss Mabell B. Blake, general secretary of the society, who was the invited speaker at the meeting of the Springfield Women's Club in the clubhouse on the morning of April 11. The league aims to protect girls from moral danger; to promote moral education, to encourage right thinking and clean conversation, to improve conditions of work and to secure wholesome recreation for the girls. It has five branches in Boston, each in a different locality and thus the girls are saved time and carfare and develop pride in the branches.

The girls who are members work in offices, stores and factories, and some of them are still in school. Each league has a volunteer supervisor who comes from a school of social training. The league offers not only opportunity for amusement, but regular lines of study, some of the subjects which have been taken up being the history of women in industry, the minimum wage, and how the business of the city is paid for. Several meetings are devoted to each topic, and after one is completed a mass meeting of all the branches is held and an address is given by an expert on the subject. The girls are asked to report objectionable conditions in places of work, motion picture houses, on the streets or in homes, and in this way they develop a feeling of personal responsibility and a desire to remedy such things.

The meeting was in charge of the social service committee, of which Mrs. Austin E. Smith is chairman. Several members described the work that is being done in Springfield to care for girls.

INDIANA CLUBS ENTER NEW ERA

Women Study Civics to Prepare Themselves For Voting

GARY, Ind.—A wave of practicality, of awakening to the world of everyday opportunity, has swept over the club life of Indiana women, formerly devoted to the pursuit of culture and to discussions of theoretical conditions.

With the opening of a new era in the status of the women of Indiana new opportunities and new problems have arisen, and in working out the conditions created by the suffrage law, the club women are playing an important role. From various points throughout the State reports come of the organizations of civic classes, and the institution of courses for the study of constitutional law and of the Indiana Constitution.

To Use State System.

To teach the women how to vote and to get the women out to vote, the Civic Service Club of Gary has planned to hold its regular election May 25 in accordance with the election laws of the State. Mrs. Kate Wood Ray, president and founder of the club, proposed the plan and worked out the details.

Her first act was to appoint a nominating committee, which will report April 27. This report, when accepted by the club, will be regarded as a primary election. An election committee to serve as election commissioners, has been appointed, with Mrs. H. C. Francis, the wife of the city clerk, who by virtue of his office, is an election commissioner, as chairman.

Mrs. R. O. Johnson is the Republican member of the board, and Mrs. Harvey Curtis, wife of the Democratic candidate for mayor, is the Democratic member. The committee will have charge of the conduct of the election and the supplies.

There will be judges, clerks, inspectors, sheriffs and challengers. No electioneering will be permitted within 100 feet of the polling place. The ballots will resemble, as nearly as possible, an official election ballot, and every detail, even to the blue pencil, will be observed. The voters will be members whose dues are paid, and any one not in good standing who attempts to vote, will be required to make affidavit that she will pay her dues at once or be subject to arrest by the sheriff.

The election commissioner and the Democratic city central committeeman have promised to be present in order to prevent any infractions of the law.

As a result the members of the Civic Service Club will know the routine to be followed when they go to the polls to vote for delegates to the constitutional convention, and will at least be saved the embarrassment of asking many questions.

Although they are greatly in the minority, the girl students at the college of business administration of the Boston University have succeeded in having all intoxicating beverages barred from the annual class banquet.

WANT TO SERVE ON COUNTY BOARDS

New Mexico Women Show Interest in Betterment of School Conditions

The new law recently passed by the New Mexico Legislature whereby district judges appoint county educational boards in each county in their respective districts is claiming the attention of the women of the State.

The district directors hire the teachers for the district, make up the budget and transact other local business, but all teachers hired, and all vouchers, must have the approval of this county board. All business started by district directors must come back to the county board for its signature. Thus, practically all business of rural schools in the State is in the hands of the county board.

Women are eligible to all appointive offices in the State, and therefore, are elegible to appointment on these county boards. An earnest appeal is being made to all district judges to appoint as many well fitted women as possible upon these boards. One judge has already appointed one women and all judges are considering women for appointments.

The State chairman of the National Suffrage Association has sent the following letter to all judges, and also asked each league in the State to make local appeals:

"Honorable Judge of the Judicial District, New Mexico.

"My Dear Sir:—

"No doubt you are in receipt of Superintendent Wagner's letter relative to the appointment of County Educational Boards in your judicial district.

"The women of the State are especially interested in the personel of these Boards, as they will have great power in determining the real uplift in educational work in the rural schools. Will you kindly see to placing as many well fitted women as possible upon each and all of the county boards in your district? We ask this because we believe that women on these boards will cooperate with the mothers in the districts in each county, and thus get the best out of the rural betterment problems connected with the schools of the State.

"Also, will Your Honor, in considering the personnel of the men to be placed on the Boards, consider only such men as are alive to the best interests of all of the children and who will cooperate with the women on these boards in solving these problems?

"Thanking you in behalf of the women of the State for the consideration which I feel sure you will give to these appointments.

"Very Truly Yours,
"Mrs. W. Lindsey,
State Chairman Suffrage Association

NEW MEXICO AWAKE NOW ON SUFFRAGE

Campaign Roused Citizens to Sense of Fair Play to Women—Four Are Appointed to State Boards

SANTE FE, N. M.—The defeat of suffrage in the New Mexico Legislature by a close vote appears to have aroused much indignation and caused a decided advance for the women in that State. A press report says:

"The women did not expect to make any fight for suffrage at this session, despite party pledges of both leading parties in favor of the ballot for women. When it seemed likely that the men would introduce a suffrage measure anyway, the women took hold and they put up a splendid campaign. They had the governor of the State behind them, his wife was intensely interested and now heads the New Mexico Suffrage Association, and they found the representative elements of the Legislature with them. That suffrage lost by four votes is attributed to the stubbornness of individual members who refused to stand by the platforms on which they were elected. So much for the campaign. The immediate fruits are the appointment of four women to State boards, something the women of the State have been asking in vain for years. The boards to which women have been named are education, regents of the Normal University, directors of the Reform School and directors of Miners' Hospital at Raton.

WOMEN MARCH IN BIG "DRY" PARADE

WAUKESHA, Wis. — Although the women of Waukesha could not vote on the wet and dry question at the election last week, they took an active part in the campaign. 1100 women and children, with bands playing and banners flying, made up a dry parade which created much interest.

GOVERNMENTS STUDY CLASSES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Jerome M. Fitts has opened a series of sessions to study government and citizenship under the auspices of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association.

Woman's Journal

Founded By
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RHODE ISLAND'S VICTORY

Rhode Island has given women presidential suffrage, by a legislative vote of more than three to one. The good news will bring joy to the friends of justice throughout the world.

Rhode Island is the first New England State to grant its women the right to vote in the great national election. It heads the procession. Sooner or later all the other States in this group will fall into line. As Mrs. Catt well says, what woman suffrage in this part of the country has needed hitherto was one New England State from which to spread. Now we have it. We have also in Vermont municipal suffrage for taxpaying women and a constitutional amendment for full suffrage is pending before the voters of Maine. The Chinese wall of prejudice that blocked this reform in New England is now effectually broken down.

We extend congratulations to all the suffrage workers of Rhode Island. Three cheers for the State of Roger Williams, and of Dorr's rebellion!

A. S. B.

NOVA SCOTIA'S VICTORY

Nova Scotia has joined the procession for equal suffrage. It is the sixth Canadian province to take this step within about a year; and it has enfranchised its women by a unanimous vote. In most of the Canadian provinces where suffrage bills have been defeated in the past at session after session, the measure has gone through at last with hardly a dissenting vote.

One of the old war ditties in the United States said of the retreating adversaries:

"They'd better go to Halifax,
Or some other place,
For the Yankee boys are after them
And won't give up the chase!"

Nova Scotia men have now enfranchised the women of Halifax and all their other cities; but the Yankee boys who believe in equal rights are pressing hard behind them, and will certainly not give up the chase. We can boast a goodly list of victories ourselves this year on the United States side of the border. Suffrage bills have been passed and signed in North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas and Vermont, while both houses of the Legislature have voted to submit constitutional amendments for equal suffrage in New York, Maine, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Oklahoma; and there are several Legislatures still to act.

While the suffrage bill in Nova Scotia passed its unanimous second reading on March 21, the news did not reach the suffragists of the United States till a few days ago. If it had been defeated, the fact would probably have been telegraphed from one end of the country to the other.

A. S. B.

CZARS AND ANTIS

The despotic rulers of Europe have kindred spirits in the anti-suffragists of America. The arguments against votes for women might be urged just as well—and, indeed, more forcibly—against a republic for men.

The stock argument of the Anti-Suffrage Associations today is to quote an unpleasant incident or a local refprence to some bad condition in a suffrage State, and head it "Where Women Vote." There is agitation going on for a republic in both Russia and Germany. The ex-Czar and the Kaiser are both of them opposed to equal suffrage for men. Suppose that William and Nicholas should join together to bring out a manifesto aiming to show that republic government is a failure. Suppose they should head it "Where Men Have Equal Suffrage," and should make it up entirely of extracts from American press reports of unpleasant happenings in the United States.

They would have rich pickings. They could say: "You misguided advocates of manhood suffrage, you believe in one man, one vote. Look at all the abuses that exist under manhood suffrage!" Then they could give an endless chain of extracts from American papers, establishing conclusively that in the United States we have high cost of living, we have graft in city governments, we have bribery and ballot-box stuffing, we have burglaries and automobile accidents, and the liquor business and the white slave trade, and strikes and lockouts, and political scandals, and religious intolerance, and appointments made by "pull" instead of merit, and ill-ventilated schoolhouses, and streets that need cleaning, and excessive poverty, side by side with enormous wealth, and Triangle fires and epidemics of infantile paralysis, prisons that are pest holes, poor food distribution, juvenile crime, and a higher ratio of divorce and of homicide than any European monarchy (in time of peace.) They could make a bad enough showing without overcoloring the facts, and a still blacker one if they followed the favorite anti-suffrage method of taking their picture of conditions from the presentation made by the papers representing the party that is out of power.

But the fatal weakness of all this, regarded as an argument for autocracy, would be that nobody in America thinks these bad conditions are due to our lack of an autocratic Czar or Kaiser. Moreover, the men and women who are leading the fight against these evils are all opposed to autocracy. So with the much shorter list of bad conditions to be found in the suffrage States. Practically all the people of those States agree in saying that these evils are not due to woman suffrage, and the men and women most active in working to improve conditions there are all of them advocates of votes for women.

A. S. B.

THINK WOMEN LIKE VOTE

The Ohio Supreme Court having decided that any city can give women municipal suffrage under the home rule clause of the State constitution, a new element enters into the campaign effort that is being made to annex East Cleveland to Cleveland.

East Cleveland has granted municipal suffrage to women, but Cleveland has not. According to the press reports, the annexationists are worried for fear the women of the smaller city will vote against annexation because it would deprive them of the franchise that they now enjoy. Nobody suggests that they will jump at the chance to get rid of it, as "a severe and crushing burden." Somehow, that sort of talk ceases as if by magic after women have had practical experience of a vote.

A. S. B.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTIONS

The women have again distinguished themselves as temperance voters in the Illinois wet and dry elections. Everywhere a larger proportion of their vote than of the men's went dry.

The women won a great victory, and also destroyed a favorite anti-suffrage argument, when in Springfield, the State capital, their votes turned the scale in favor of the dry policy. The women's vote stood: dry 6072, wet 3737. The men's vote stood: dry 4713, wet 6697.

Two years ago, in Springfield, the women voted wet by a small majority, and the men by a big one. The women gave a majority of 278 for saloons, and the men a majority of about 3000. But the fact that the women of Springfield voted wet on that occasion has been quoted ever since as a proof of women's unfitness for suffrage. That reproach is now wiped out. The American Issue, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League, says:

"The dry victory at Springfield is hailed as the greatest in the history of the temperance movement in Illinois, not only because of the fact that the city itself has put its saloons out of business, but because of the great moral effect it will have upon the warfare against the liquor traffic in the entire state."

In Chicago, Mayor Thompson's bad regime was rebuked by the defeat of most of the Republican candidates for aldermen. The non-partisan vote was a great factor. The Chicago Tribune says:

"Non-partisans turned political machines topsy-turvey yesterday in the hotly contested wards. The independents and the uplifts chalked up new victories."

The Chicago Herald says:

"Politically the meaning of the election is to be found in the Democratic victory, in the glow to the prestige of the Mayor, and in the surprising strength shown by the non-partisans and by two of the Socialist candidates. The triumphs of the Democratic candidates for city clerk and city treasurer were deserved rebukes to the Thompson-Lundin City Hall machine."

HOW LIQUOR LOVES SUFFRAGE

The capital of Illinois having gone dry by the women's vote, the liquor interest is now trying to have the election set aside as illegal on various technicalities. Among other things they have again set up the claim that woman suffrage in Illinois is unconstitutional—a point on which the courts have repeatedly decided against them.

MINIMUM WAGE UPHELD

The United States Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Oregon minimum wage law for women.

This is really a great victory and will have far-reaching effects. Arthur N. Holcombe of Massachusetts says:

"The decision is particularly timely because it means that the State can give adequate protection to the women who may be employed in the manufacture of war munitions."

President Taft has condemned as "millennial legislation" the effort to prevent by minimum wage laws the grinding down of working women. He also said, in his article in the Saturday Evening Post about two years ago, that there would be more danger of such legislation being passed when women voted. As a matter of fact, most of the minimum wage laws for women thus far passed are in the suffrage states.

A. S. B.

MEN SEEK SUFFRAGE

Amid all the seething of the hell broth in Europe, the suffrage cauldron continues to bubble and boil. In every country where equal suffrage for men is not yet an accomplished fact, men are agitating to secure it.

In Austria-Hungary their demand grew so strenuous that Parliament has just been dismissed to get rid of it. In England and Russia they have been promised a full measure of electoral reform, and in Germany a half measure.

Nowhere in Europe do the men seem to take the least stock in the argument, so confidently put forward by our own anti-suffragists, that the ballot is worth very little to anybody—that it is not a right but a burden, and is often a hindrance rather than a help to those who have the doubtful blessing of possessing it. "Talk any of that stuff to men," said Hon. John D. Long, "and how they would roar you the great truths of the Declaration of Independence!" Men are roaring them today, in many languages; and their demand finds a responsive echo in our hearts on this side of the ocean. But why should it be so much harder, for some of our pseudo-statesmen to take in the truths of the Declaration of Independence when they are spoken close at hand by an American woman than when a man proclaims them in a strange tongue on the other side of the sea?

A. S. B.

WANTED, MORE FOOD

Women should respond with especial zeal to the call for increased food-raising sent out by the President of the United States. A like appeal had already been made by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and by many other organizations and individuals.

From time immemorial, it has been part of woman's business to see that the world is fed. From the hour when the young mother feeds her first baby from her own breast, until she is too old to do a hand's turn at cooking, the life of the average woman has always included the preparation of food. If she does not do it with her own hands, she supervises it. Few things are more painful to a womanly woman than the consciousness that any person or any animal is hungry.

Women are now called upon to help do for the world what they have always done for their own families—to use their energy and their best influence to see that the world is fed. There is no doubt that they will respond if they understand the need.

If the world is fed duping the coming year, it will have to be fed largely by the United States. Some of the world's most important grain harvests have failed and at the same time millions of men have been taken away from food-raising to fight. The result is an unprecedented situation.

Unless there is a great increase in the production of food, we cannot keep on feeding our allies, and, worst of all, we shall not be able to feed our own people. Already a large part of our population is undernourished. In plain English they cannot get enough to eat.

For many months close observers have been raising a note of alarm. They have been pointing out that such huge quantities of food were being drained out of the country to supply the European market as to cause a sharp and increasing food shortage at home; and that by the time the authorities awoke to the seriousness of the situation and took strong measures for food conservation, there might not be enough food left in the country to carry us through to the next harvest.

It is hard for well-to-do people in the United States to realize the possibility of a famine here, although the poor have been realizing it acutely for some time. With our wide extent of fertile territory, such a thing seems unthinkable; yet it may happen unless we awake to the need of the hour. Ireland is a fertile island; yet it is an historical fact that, in the year of the Irish famine, vast quantities of food were shipped out of Ireland and sold for the benefit of the landlords, while the people were dying by hundreds of literal starvation. Something of the kind has been going on here, though the situation has not become so intense.

This is not the time to criticise the past, however, but to redeem the future. There is still time to make up for our lack of food preparedness, but it must be done without delay. In a few weeks the season for planting will be over. America has enough unused land to feed not only our own people but the world. Let every woman do her utmost to have as much of it as possible put under cultivation for food crops. In doing this, as President Wilson well says, she will be doing her country as real and important a service as any soldier in the field.

A. S. B.

A BLOW AT THE PRESS

Various suggestions are being made to and by the government as to the best way to raise the big war taxes. One suggestion is to increase the postage on second-class mail matter, i. e. on newspapers and other periodicals. Women should use their influence against this proposal. It would be an additional handicap on the freedom of the press.

The European war has been made an excuse for putting up the price of many things unnecessarily. The companies that supply white paper to the newspapers claimed that there was a shortage of paper, and raised their rates enormously. The Canadian government investigated the matter, found that the alleged shortage was a sham shortage, and notified the companies that it was going to commandeer their stock of paper. Government regulation was also threatened in the United States. The companies thereupon surrendered and consented to let the government set a fair price. But before this action was taken, their exorbitant charges had forced hundreds of papers to cease publication. These included a large number of the reform papers which always have a struggle to make both ends meet.

In addition the situation had dealt a hard blow to many other papers, which had preserved some political independence, and by enterprise and good management had contrived to keep their heads above water and to make a small profit without being wholly dependent on their advertising. Owing to the huge sums charged of late by the paper trust, these papers found their margin of profit wholly wiped out, and were forced either to borrow money of the banks, or to sell a controlling interest in their stock to persons who could afterwards dictate their editorial policy, or else to depend wholly on the big advertisers for the means to keep going. Thus they have been brought into bondage to the money power, and no longer have any freedom of utterance. The press was never so generally controlled by "the invisible government" as it is today; and the proposed increase in newspaper postage would help to cripple the few independent papers that remain.

The ballot is not worth much either to men or to women unless they know how to use it. If their main source of information—the press—is colored and controlled by the great trusts and corporations, their minds will be befogged and misled, and much-needed reforms may be delayed indefinitely.

A. S. B.

THE HAILING SIGN

WHY MUNICIPAL BONDS?

Another bad suggestion—put forward by an influential Chamber of Commerce—is to tax municipal bonds, which are now exempt.

Some of our readers may have thought it not quite appropriate for the Woman's Journal to devote a column to municipal bonds. It is germane, because municipal bonds are closely bound up with the welfare of the home, and it is well for women to learn to see the connection.

It is only by issuing municipal bonds, as a rule, that a city can secure the public improvements needed to make it a wholesome and pleasant place in which to live—parks, playgrounds, good school buildings, broad and convenient streets, public conveniences of all kinds, and such city planning as will promote good housing conditions.

Municipal bonds cannot be widely advertised, owing to the influence of the banks, which want all loans to the city to be made through them. Occasionally their power is defied, with good results to the city, but with great danger to the man who defies them as he is never forgiven. Thus Baltimore wanted to borrow $5,000,000 to install sewers, and voted to issue municipal bonds for the purpose. The banks expected to handle the matter, but they stood out for an unreasonably large profit. The editor of the Baltimore Sun decided that the bonds ought to be sold "over the counter," i. e. direct from the city to those citizens who wanted to buy, without the intervention of the banks. He advertised the municipal bonds widely in his paper, they were quickly taken up, and the city was saved a large sum of money.

But such a case is rare. As a rule, municipal bonds are not widely advertised. They carry a low rate of interest; and the two considerations that lead people to buy them (apart from a patriotic interest in the desired improvements) are the great security of municipal bonds as an investment, and the fact that they are exempt from taxation. If they are to be taxed, as is now proposed, fewer people will buy them, and it will be harder for cities to get needed improvements in the only way that imposes no heavy burden on anyone—that is, by a loan at low interest, with the payment spread over a long series of years.

Conditions will be hard for the mass of the people, inevitably, during the war; and they should not needlessly be made harder by picking out for taxation something that tends directly to promote the public good.

A. S. B.

TOO WISE

(From the Boston Post)

Teacher of geography class in Methuen—"Johnny, how is the world divided?"

Johnnie—"Nobody will know until the European war is over."

Half Minute Moods

WE GIVE THANKS

From Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

Suffragists wish to return thanks:

To President Wilson for announcing that "we sha'l all fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a vote in their own government."

To Canada, Russia and England for taking steps to enfranchise their women during the present crisis.

But most particularly to the Kaiser for having chosen this psychological moment for scratching out the words "universal and equal" from the proposed reform bill, and for letting it be known that in Prussia votes-for-women is not even a question.

TRUE SPHERE OF ANTIS

Prussia is the place, you see,
On your way, on your way,
For the Kaiser would agree
With those curious things you say;
Would agree with all you think,
Would incontinently drink
In your little pamphlets pink—
On your way!

Russia is too free for you,
England now is quite unfit,
Canada lets women do
Each her government bit;
But in Prussia you might show
That democracy is low;
Here that sort of thing won't go—
On your way!

A TRIFLE PREMATURE

(From the American Issue)

The liquor dealers of Australia have just reported, February, 1917, that the early closing law, which went into effect last August, has had among its other bad effects that of increasing the illegitimate births.

UNREASONABLE DISCONTENT

Willie was at play in the dooryard with his little brother.

"Ma," he shouted, "I wish you'd come out here and make Bob behave himself. Every time I hit him on the head with the hammer he bawls."

TOO LATE

From Youth's Companion

It had been a delightful picnic, and it occurred to Bobby, as he watched the elders clearing away the remnants, that he had eaten a great deal. "Would you like another piece of this cake, Bobby?" asked a kindly disposed person, surprising what she took to be a wistful look in the little boy's eyes. "N'm, thank you," said Bobby, "I think perhaps I could chew it, but I couldn't swallow it."

WANTED A CHANGE

From Freeman's Journal

A young Swede appeared at the county judge's office and asked for a license.

"What kind of a license?" asked the judge. "A hunting license?"

"No," was the answer. "Aye tank aye bane hunting long enough. Aye want marriage license."

WOMEN WIRELESS OPERATORS

Fifty women are studying to be wireless operators. Miss Bonsall of Philadelphia has become so efficient that she has set up her own apparatus, and helped to wire the table used by the students of the class. To receive a license a woman must be able to take and send at least five words per minute. These women will be fitted to take the places of men who go to the front.

WOMAN DRAUGHTSMAN WON

Mrs. Vera I. Felt, of Salt Lake City, has been appointed chief draughtsman in the office of the United States Surveyor General. She is the first woman to hold this important position. She showed more ability than any of the other applicants.

GIRL IS AIR WIZARD

(From American Magazine)

In Miss Katherine Stinson's flying school at San Antonio, hundreds of students are being trained. She goes up in the machine with each student, and shows what should be done. This is most dangerous work, but Miss Stinson thrives on it.

She has duplicated every stunt in the air that a man has ever done. She has flown upside down numerous times. She has looped the loop and spiralled, unnumbered spirals. She has dived and dropped, and flown by night.

And despite her nerve-racking experiences, she has a sense of humor for, when I asked her to what she attributed her success, she said, with a twinkle in her eye:

"Why, I never fell down on my job."

BELATED PATRIOTISM

The speculators in butter and eggs, and wheat, and some other kinds of food, have announced that they will now discontinue their operations, "as a matter of patriotism."

The leopard does not change his spots over night. The public will be sceptical as to the reality of a patriotism that has let these gentlemen gamble so long in the necessaries of life, and inflict untold suffering upon men, women and children in their own land.

"Don't shoot, Colonel, I'll come down!" said the coon to Davy Crockett, when he saw the unerring rifle aimed at him. It it the fear of drastic action by the government that has caused most of these "patriotic" concessions to be offered by corporations that never showed a spark of patriotism before. Many of them have for years been plundering the government and the public impartially.

The object lesson should be of value to women, as showing what efficiency there is in even a threat of government interference to make powerful evil-doers "draw in their horns."

A. S. B.

ELIMINATING WASTE

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were discussing domestic economy.

"Do you know, Mary," said the husband, "that the average French family lives on what the average American family wastes?"

"Well, it may be true," she returned, still looking somewhat doubtful, "but I never knew that the United States shipped its garbage to France."

WOULD PROBE HEAVEN

After the Bar Association of Toledo, O., had voted to defer action on certain matters pertaining to court work, Attorney A. H. Miller of that city remarked:

"Why, if someone came along and promised to take every attorney to heaven this afternoon, I'll bet every last one would vote to defer the matter a week so they might investigate."

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN

The Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported favorably the bill to give women teachers in the Boston public schools salaries equal to those paid to men teachers in corresponding positions. Six members of the committee voted in favor, two were opposed, and the other three reserved their right to dissent. The committee added a referendum provision, so that the bill, if enacted, will not take effect unless accepted by a majority vote (of the men alone) in Boston at the November State election. This is a question on which it would seem eminently appropriate to let the women vote, too.

TAKING LIFE'S JOYS

From Boston Post

Vexation and grief struggled for mastery in Gertrude's soul.

"Mother, do come out and speak to Freddy," she said. "He's treading on all the ants in the garden."

"How very unkind," said mother.

"Yes, that's what I've told him," said Gertrude. "He won't let me tread on a single one."

AN IMPOSSIBLE PRESCRIPTION

Doctor: "Have you been drinking hot water an hour before each meal, as I directed?"

Patient: "Doc, I tried hard to do it, but I had to quit. I drank for 15 minutes, and it made me feel like a balloon."

WAR SLANG

From Christian Register

The following conversation occurred in a fashionable lunch room the other day: Customer: "I would like an order of German Frankforts, a cup of English breakfast tea, and two French rolls. Waiter, to the Cook: "One War on a tray." Customer: "Please add two sinkers (doughnuts) to my order." Waiter, to Cook: "Throw in a couple of U-boats."

MORE SUFFRAGE LESSONS

A warm welcome met the first course of lessons sent out to the suffrage correspondence school by the Educational Department of the New York Woman Suffrage Party. It filled a long-felt want. A second or "follow-up" course of lessons has now been prepared, showing in detail why the vote is needed for the protection of various classes of unprotected women and children, and for the promotion of divers kinds of good legislation. The lessons are very interesting and full of useful information. They may be ordered from the office of the Woman Suffrage Party, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WOMEN OFFICIALS

(From the Ohio State Journal)

The women have captured Valley Center, Kansas, and will rule it for two years. They have elected the mayor and the city council, and now they propose to show what women can do. One thing is sure, they will make a decent town out of it, and that is the main thing, even if they do make a few mistakes, which is not likely. At De Soto, same state, a woman was elected probate judge. Now we are to see where these advanced steps will lead to. We feel sure it will lead to a better state of affairs than the old spoils system brought us to. The new mayor is a Miss and the new police judge is a Mrs., but in these days of advance they both occupy the same high plane of duty. Let us hope some day to have a woman or two on duty in Columbus.

PHILADELPHIA LEAGUE ELECTS

PHILADELPHIA.—At the meeting of the Equal Franchise Society on April 5, Miss Sophie H. Dutlee was elected as the new president. She has been chairman of the legislative committee. The vice-presidents elected were Miss Mary E. Burnham, Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, Mrs. Henry Pemberton, Jr., Miss Mary H. Ingham, Mrs. Frank Miles Day and Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd. Mrs. Edward G. McCollin, Miss Elizabeth S. Lowry and Miss Martha Davis were unanimously re-elected as recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

When a bricklayer gets a higher wage than a school teacher, a hotel cook than a professor, and a chauffeur than a clergyman, it looks as if the support of our intellectual leaders were not as strong as the welfare of society requires.—Bishop Lawrence.

JEANNETTE RANKIN TELLS OF PADRONE SYSTEM EVIL

Criticises Manner in Which Boys Are Obtained as Workers in Shoe Shine Parlors—Public Seems Indifferent to Bad Conditions

Among the various so-called "street trades" in which children are engaged perhaps that of boot-blacking has received the least attention from the public. Not because it is less deplorable than other forms of child labor, but because it is less conspicuous and less dramatic in its operation and effects. It flourishes in all of our large cities and in many of our smaller ones; and its evil lies not alone in the actual labor that is done by the boys, but in the system under which this labor is organized.

Although the vocation of boot-blacking was formerly conducted on the streets of our large cities, and thus became classified as a street trade, it is now carried on largely by foreigners who maintain shoeshining parlors as well as outdoor stands throughout the various cities, and who have under them a group of boys ranging in age from 12 or 14 to 18 years. These boys for the most part come from Greece, by special arrangements between the "bosses" in America and the families of the boys, and a regular traffic is maintained. Often the boys know no more about their destination than that they are going to America to get "a good job," and they follow directions given them by the "procurer" and go immediately to some distributing agency in the middle West maintained especially for the purpose of assigning boys to padrones or "bosses" who apply for them. They are told that they must say that they are 18 years old, and they are given a few dollars for "show money" in order that they may pass the immigration inspector safely.

Parceled Out

Arrived at the distributing center, they are parceled out to the "padrones" in various cities, in groups varying from half a dozen to 20 or more. Upon entering their work they become practically slaves of the padrone. They must serve a year without pay in order to reimburse the padrone for the cost of their trip to America. After that time they are paid from $7 to $15 or $16 a month for their work and are given their room and board by the padrone with whom they live.

The padrones, characterized chiefly by their practice of strictest economy, sometimes keep as many as 20 or 25 boys in a single room. Cases have been found by investigators where the boys slept four and five in a bed, and in some places there were no beds, and the boys rolled up in old comforters and slept on the floor. The windows were kept tightly closed, lest a draft cause illness to some of the boys; and the filth and absolute disregard of sanitation were appalling.

Work Long Hours

Most of the shoeshining parlors open for business at 6 a. m., which means that the boys must rise at 5, or, if they live a great distance from their place of work, they must sometimes rise at 4.30. Once at their place of business, they work steadily until 9 or sometimes 10 p. m. in the large cities, and on Saturday and Sunday nights it is usually later. Their work is done seven days a week, 52 weeks a year. One boy testified that he had worked for four years at this rate without a single day's vacation.

Lunch of Bread and Cheese

The boys are given a meager luncheon in the back of the shop in the middle of the day. The food is anything but substantial, and often consists of bread and cheese, or bread and olives. Many boys go entirely without breakfast. They are given their supper when they return to their "home" late at night. Their remuneration is confined strictly to the wages paid them by the padrone, for their tips, which often amount to 50 cents or $1 a day, must be handed over to the padrone, according to their contract. In order to enforce this rule the boys are placed under continual espionage, relatives or trusted employes acting as spies over the new workers.

Do Not Speak English

As a rule the boys speak no English except what they pick up from their patrons. They are supposed to be past the age when the law requires them to attend school, and the padrone does not encourage their trying to read the American newspapers lest they learn too much and decide to leave their work. They have absolutely no opportunity to mingle with American boys, and as a result they do not absorb American customs or American ideas, and they remain foreigners.

Occupational Diseases

Their work is dangerous as well as fatiguing, and has its peculiar occupational diseases. Aside from the long hours of work in ill-ventilated places, the excessive stooping required, the microbe-laden dust from shoes, and the inhaling of injurious chemicals from the polish which they use, almost inevitably result in the development of serious diseases. These conditions, combined with the lack of bathing facilities and proper clothing and the under-nourished condition of their bodies, induce in the boys chronic stomach and hepatic troubles which predispose them to pulmonary disease, according to the Greek consul-general of Chicago. He has stated also that as a result of the conditions under which these boys work a majority of them ultimately contract tuberculosis; and he believed that it would be infinitely better for young Greek boys to be denied admittance into the United States than to be destined for such employment.

This is a grave charge against the American public, whose indifference has encouraged such conditions of labor; and it cannot fail to strike shame in the hearts of men and women who would have their country exemplify a higher ideal of industrialism than is portrayed here. But the implied indictment cannot be sincerely resented by the men and women of this country until we are willing to examine our industrial conditions more earnestly than we have hitherto done, and until we are willing to devote our energies toward a wholesome standardization of labor.

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OFFICE SEEKS WOMAN IN CANADIAN PROVINCE

There are some very modern-minded men in Canada. One is the editor of the Saskatoon Daily Star. In big capitals on his first page he urges the nomination of Mrs. G. H. Cleveland to represent the city of Saskatoon in the next Parliament of Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Cleveland is district president of the W. C. T. U., editor of The White Ribboner, and an ex-school teacher. She is an active worker in the Methodist Church, and is President of the Women's Missionary Society. She is also a good speaker on temperance and other questions. She is a widow.

Mrs. Cleveland is a Liberal, though brought up in a Tory family. Asked how she came to change her views, she answered:

"I became a Liberal as the result of a natural growth of study and common sense, and the desire for reform."

She first met the man who was to be her husband at a Liberal convention.

The Star quotes a prominent Liberal politician as saying that Mrs. Cleveland is the strongest candidate the Liberals could possibly put up. She has a son in the navy, and her daughter's husband is a prisoner of war in Germany.

PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION

"I believe in evolution," says John Burroughs, at 80, "and I believe that we always progress." Russia has just shown that progress can be made by revolution, too.—Boston Globe

COUNTY CHAIRMAN TALKS TO SUFFRAGISTS

LAKE CITY, Ia.—About 60 women were present April 10 at the Public Rest Room to hear a good talk on equal suffrage by their County Chairman, Miss Jeannette Lewis of Rockwell City.

Miss Lewis pointed out the rapid strides that the suffrage cause has been making, and spoke in the highest terms of the Iowa Legislature in voting for resubmission of the constitutional amendment.

She pointed out that the failure of last year's vote was due to inferior organization and over-confidence. She advocated a strong educational campaign, and recommended in highest terms the Woman's Journal as a good agent along this line.

She told of the good work the women were doing all over the land along philanthropic lines, and urged that they make themselves useful in the invaluable work of the Red Cross.

ARIZONA'S MINIMUM WAGE

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The minimum wage law of Arizona provides neither the highest nor the lowest minimum wage fixed by the laws of the various States. The bill was bitterly fought in the Legislature, but when the wage of $10 was finally fixed as the minimum, it disposed of most of the opposition.

WOMEN WHO WANT

Nearly 10,000 women are employed as waitresses in New York City.

ASK INSTRUCTION FROM ENGLAND

Want Woman to Teach Ways of Organizing Women of This Country

A cable sent to Lloyd George April 16 by the Women's University Club, asks the British Government to send to this country a woman who can instruct American women in the best ways of organizing for public service.

The cable was sent by Mrs. George McAneny, chairman of the service committee, and was indorsed by other women's organizations, including the New York State Consumers' League, the Woman Suffrage party, the National League for Women's Service, the International Child Welfare League, the National Aid Society and Miss Alice Carpenter's Committee on National Defence.

Before sending the cable the women communicated with the State Department, and asked if it would embarrass any plan of the government. They were encouraged to send it.

The University Club will send a delegation to Washington soon to ask Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels for the appointment of a woman's committee to watch the wages paid to women in war time, and the allowances paid to the wives and families of soldiers and sailors. Miss Kate Cleghorn has been appointed chairman of the club's committee chairman of the club's committee to collect data concerning these matters as they have been worked out in England.

VERMONT MUNICIPAL VOTES

Letters of distress have reached the writer regarding the provisions of the new law, granting town and municipal suffrage to taxpaying women.

Women over 70 years of age, who are tax payers, fear they are shut out from voting. Such is not the case. Had there been a poll tax provision, as is the case with men, all tax-paying women over 70 years of age would have been exempt from paying such, the same as are men, but would have voting privileges without any age limit. No poll tax is required of women under this law.

The wife of the foreigner who has not received his naturalization papers cannot vote, as the law does not yet recognize a married woman in this country as a separate individual.

Women desiring to vote who have no grand list or property upon which they now pay taxes, such as working women, public school teachers, or married women and mothers, may become voters if they are citizens 21 years of age by complying with the following conditions. They must have resided in the State one year, and in their town three months, or in the city or corporation such time as required by the charter.

They must procure an inventory from the listers, and, if possessed of no other taxable property, list under Question 25, Section C, whatever amount of cash they may have had on hand April 1, $1, $5 or more, as the case may be. This gives the listers a basis for computing the tax. They must then swear or affirm that they have no other taxable property.

There is no fee or payment of tax required at the time of filing out the inventory. At a later period a tax will be assessed depending upon the amount listed and the tax rate voted. They must return the inventory to the listers before April 20, or they have disfranchised themselves for one year, and have no vote in town meetings before the Legislature again convenes in 1919.

All duly qualified voters take the freeman's oath, which may be taken singly or in groups. They are then eligible to vote in town, village, school, corporation, and city meetings if their names are on the voting check list, which should be carefully looked after by the women.

Women may vote for all officers, including road commissioners, except in towns where there is an incorporated district. The legal voters in such corporation cannot vote for road commissioners in the district outside the corporation; they can however, vote for city and village road commissioners, inside of such city or village limits. Women residing in a town district have absolutely the same voting privileges on town road commissioners as men. Any further information may be secured from the listers and board of civil authority.

A woman who has received free education in the public schools and who enjoys the benefits of civilization, such as good roads, sidewalks, sewers, health and fire protection, and who desires to see competent local officers elected and laws enforced, should welcome this opportunity for preparing to cast her ballot in the interests of the public good.

Annette W. Parmelee,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

WISCONSIN PLEDGES AID TO COUNTRY

Suffragists Endorse Action of National Association and Offer Services

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the executive board of the Wisconsin W. S. A., held at the headquarters in this city:

"The executive board of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association endorses the attitude of the National American Woman Suffrage Association as expressed in its note to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of the executive council in Washington, February 23, 1917.

"Wisconsin suffragists deplore the war upon which this country is entering, but when war comes they feel that the government is entitled to the support of all loyal men and women. With no intention of laying aside our constructive forward work to secure the vote for the womanhood of this country in the event they should be needed, and in so far as we are authorized, we pledge the loyal services of our membership.

"This executive board endorses the plan of service of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and urges that local suffrage organizations and individual suffragists of the State take steps to carry out this plan:

"First. By establishing centers for registering the names and qualifications of women available for occupations which men will leave to enter the army; to supply these women to employers, and to protect the work of such women.

"Second. By increase of the food supply through training of women in agricultural work and the elimination of waste. The aid of the Department of Agriculture will be sought in planning systematic courses for women to accomplish these purposes. The cultivation by women of garden plots and vacant lots in cities will be encouraged.

"Third. By cooperating with the Red Cross, which is already equipped, to render hospital, medical and general supply service.

"Fourth. By conducting classes and promoting training in American citizenship for our alien residents, to the end that our people may be unified in thought and action.

"Suffragists are urged to do their patriotic work through their suffrage organization. The services of the Wisconsin W. S. A. are offered to the Governor of the State with special stress laid upon the lines of service above indicated."

SUPREME COURT LIMITS ELECTION FRAUD INQUIRIES

Decision Says Power Lies With States in Absence of Federal Laws — Stops Criminal Prosecution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal authority to prosecute frauds in general State elections and United States Senatorial primaries has been materially restricted by recent Supreme Court decisions. The Department of Justice had sought to extend greatly the power of the Federal government to supervise such elections.

Federal indictments for alleged corruption "conspiracies" in the 1914 Rhode Island Congressional elections and the 1916 Senatorial primary in West Virginia were dismissed. The court decided that the States and not the Federal government are authorized to act.

These decisions, officials said, will curtail, if not entirely defeat, criminal prosecutions recently begun by the Department of Justice in Indiana, West Virginia and several other States.

The court decided unanimously that the "conspiracy" statute cannot be used by the Federal government in proceeding for alleged fraud in elections of United States Representatives or in primary choice of United States Senatorial candidates.

It was held that Congress has the power, but has not exercised it to regulate such elections and primaries. In the absence of such Federal legislation, it was said that the power of regulation and prosecution of frauds in such franchise cases remains with the States exclusively.

PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS

DALLAS, Tex.—The Legislature of Texas has passed and the Governor has signed a bill providing pensions for mothers of dependent children and for dependent mothers.

WAGING WAR FOR DEMOCRACY

Dr. Wise Believes Suffrage Is A War Measure to Be Granted at Once

By Dr. Stephen S. Wise

In a message destined to live as epoch-making, in a message which proclaims the right of every people on earth to democracy, President Wilson has announced the fact that we are in a state of war with the German government. President Wilson has done the unprecedented thing of virtually calling upon the German people to overthrow their government and to enter into the ranks of free nations, dwelling at peace by the side of their national neighbors. President Wilson has implied that the war that is to be waged is to be a war for democracy, a war that must be waged for democratic ends and in a democratic spirit.

Because we are entering into a war for democracy, many of us believe that the army must be democratic from top to bottom, not officered by the sons of wealth and privilege alone, but that access to the highest posts in the command of the army should be open to all men, conditional upon their fitness and capacity for leadership. Some of us deeply believe that a democratic army ought not to be a conscript army, and that a summons of the President to the youth of the nation will result in such an overwhelming response as to make conscription not only unnecessary but even ludicrous.

Because ours is a war of and for democracy, the war which we are to wage by the side of four of the great democracies of earth, England, France, Italy and Russia, some of us hold that the support which is to be granted to the families of men enlisted by the armies and navies shall not be made a matter of almsgiving and of charity, but that such support shall be democratized and nationalized, and that no other course is worthy of a democracy fighting for democratic ends than to treat the families of the men fighting for democracy as a part of the nation at service, and not as if they were the recipients of bounty.

Because ours is to be a democratic war, we believe that channels of communication should be left open as between the government and people of the United States on the one hand, and those groups within the German people as passionately bent upon the democratization of the world as are we, those groups who, with infinite courage and nobleness, are battling for democracy under conditions that make that battle one of the sublimities of human aspiration.

Because ours is a war for democracy, when the day of peace comes, we demand as a democracy that the American people shall be represented by those qualified to speak for the hopes and ideals of democracy. The Peace Congresses of other days met for war rather than for peace, because they were constituted of war-pursuing diplomats and war-waging soldiers. No representation of the American democracy at the Peace Councils will be complete or adequate that does not include representatives of all the people, that fails to include women. The time to urge that is now, and to urge it constantly, so as to familiarize the mind of the American people with the fact that the women and children of the nation are just as truly at war as the men, and that the women and children of the nation will have just as great a stake in the Peace Congress as the men.

Because this is a war for democracy, we believe that the time is come for the immediate enfranchisement of the women of the nation. We have no right to purport to battle for democracy as long as millions of American citizens are arbitrarily and reasonlessly disfranchised. Let there be no abatement of the struggle for the enfranchisement of the women of the nation. It is not enought to point to the example of England. It is little less than absurd that we should be entering upon a war for democracy as long as we refuse to accept the ultimate implication of democracy, which would not for a moment endure the disfranchisement of millions of American citizens. One of the planks in the platform of a war waged for democracy must be that we are warring for government of the people, by the people and for the people, and that the women of the nation, who bear war's burdens as they bear the burdens of peace, must be included in the number of those making the choice of democracy for themselves and for the nations of earth.

HEADS SAVINGS INSTITUTE

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Miss Ann E. Rae has been elected president of the Niagara Permanent Savings and Loan Association. Miss Rae was secretary of the association for many years, and owing to her ability to manage its affairs her election was unanimous. The association has assets of $2,500,000.

FEDERAL STATUTE FROM OREGON LAW

Suffage States Lead in Labor and Wage Laws Affecting Women

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The decision of the Supreme Court, upholding the Oregon minimum wage law, paves the way for a Federal statute on the subject. Suffrage States are more active in protecting their wage-earning women than are non-suffrage States. These were the main points emphasized by Mrs. Frances King Headlee, secretary of the Washington State Minimum Wage Commission, in a talk at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Washington, D. C.

"It is impossible to over estimate the importance the decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the legality of Oregon's minimum wage law," said Mrs. Headlee. "It is the thing for which all of us have been waiting, and undoubtedly much beneficial wage legislation will be shortly passed, and many efficient commissions established in States which have heretofore confined their activities to investigations and recommendations, pending the outcome of the Oregon litigation.

"It is a fact which to my mind has a great significance that there are only five States having compulsory minimum wage laws for women, and every one of the five is a State where women have full suffrage. It is a favorable contention of the opponents of women's enfranchisement, that the rights of the female laborer are better safeguarded in non-suffrage States, but the facts are directly in contradiction to this contention. Several of the non-suffrage States have efficient and capable minimum wage commissions, which have been able, through investigation and recommendation, to do a great deal for their working women, but in no case is there a commission in a non-suffrage State which has compulsory power.

"The Oregon case was based on the question of whether the State Legislature had power to delegate the necessary authority to the State minimum wage commission. Now that the Supreme Court has upheld the action of the Legislature, there is nothing in the way of the appointment of similar commissions in all States. In Washington we have been able to do a great deal since the establishment of our commission in 1913, despite the uncertainty of the courts. Our board is composed of four members appointed by the Governor, one each year, and a secretary. We immediately started our hearings, taking the various industrial activities in the classes into which they naturally arrange themselves. After due investigation, we have established six scales of wages for women and minors, as follows: mercantile and similar industries, $10.00 per week; telephone, laundry and hotels (excluding waitresses) $9.00 per week; factories, $8.90 per week, all wages being based strictly on an eight-hour day and a six-day week. Out of 244 cases in which orders have been entered by the Commission, only 1% have been taken into the courts, and in each of those cases the State courts have sustained the Commission's order. The increase of wages to the women and minors of our States, due to the successful establishment of this scale of pay, amounts to about $8,000 per week.

"All those who are actively engaged in work for labor legislation will rejoice at the great advance which will now be possible through the action of the Supreme Court in the Oregon case, and I am sure it but paves the way toward a Federal minimum wage law, which is the ultimate aim and end of all State legislation."

REGRETS SUFFRAGE WAS NOT FIRST

"I regret that the exigencies of the war situation have prevented this resolution from being No. 1," was the comment of Senator Jones of New Mexico, in introducing the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the Senate. Senator Jones is the new chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee. He believes in the passage of the Federal Amendment and its adoption by the States. Hearings on the amendment are scheduled to be held by the Senate, April 20.

NEW ENGLAND MEETING

The New England Woman Suffrage Association will hold its 48th annual business meeting in room 12, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., on May 10, 1917, at 4 p. m.

The New England Festival and Supper will be held at the Twentieth Century Clubrooms on the same evening, at 6 p. m. It will be an occasion of especial rejoicing.

TAXATION PROGRAM TO HIT LUXURIES

The proposal to raise $2,000,000,000 of the $7,000,000,000 war loan by taxation has brought a storm of comments, chiefly because the country has not tried to carry so huge an addition to its expenses during the progress of a war. The United States always entered hostilities with the feeling that it is for the good of future generations, and that it is, therefore, no more than fair that future generations should bear the burden of taxation. But the country was never before in its present financial position. The civil war came before the depression of the panic of 1857 had been recovered from, and the Spanish war followed on the heels of the hard times of the earlier '90s. After two years and more of unexampled prosperity, the country is well able, today, we are told, to bear additional tax burdens, and even to "pay as it goes" to a large extent.

Taxation of luxuries, together with an increased income tax, and revenues from railway tickets, stock transfers, and business papers, are among the items of the tax schedule. Such action, we are told, will be the most acceptable method of raising money, for it will not unduly oppress the poor man, nor will it lay an unnecessary burden upon constructive work throughout the war and after.

Some suggestions which have been advanced from various sources, such as increasing postal rates and taxing income from municipal bonds, may have merits, judged solely from effectiveness in raising funds. But, as impediments upon constructive work, both in civic improvements and in presenting constructive thought through an unhampered press, there are valid reasons why such taxes should not go into effect except in extreme necessity.

The plan to draft farm workers may be followed by one to draft workers to keep cities in the most efficient state, both by keeping existing conditions at a maximum of usefulness, and by beginning to remedy evils of planning and construction which work to the disadvantage of the inhabitants.

In New York, plans are already under way to enlist people in each ward to keep streets and alleys cleaned, and to improve living conditions in every way possible.

The food situation is attracting more attention than any other phase of the war situation, especially the activities of food speculators, which are supposed to be responsible for the rapid rise in prices of foodstuffs after the declaration of war. Plans for government regulation have been discussed, but it may be that the interests which are boosting prices of food will change their tactics before action is taken.

The request of the Chicago meat-packers for government regulation of meat prices may lead the way to the adoption of a general scale of prices at which goods may be sold, and it is not impossible that a strict limit may be placed upon the amount which a family may buy.

With the opening of hostilities the United States doubtless will launch two extensive campaigns for financing her activities. First, she will become a heavy borrower through the issuance of bonds. Second, she is almost certain to increase heavily the burden of Federal income taxes.

All municipal bonds are exempt from Federal income taxes by decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. The demand for these securities by private individuals probably will show a substantial increase. The demand from banks for municipals to secure their postal savings deposits will continue to stabilize the market which already exists. It seems reasonably certain that from an investment standpoint governmental action will only serve to emphasize the attractiveness of municipal securities.

Investment funds which have been accumulating through the past months of uncertainty will soon begin to flow freely into permanent investments. The present supply of municipal securities is small.

A heavy demand from the investing public at this time would make conditions exceedingly favorable for cities to begin work upon improvements, especially in regard to adequate terminals, streets, and in removing unwholesome living conditions which come about through bad planning and crowding.

NEW ENGLAND MEETING

The Massachusetts W. S. A. will hold its 47th annual meeting at the New England Clubrooms, 585 Boylston Street, May 9 and 10.

The meeting on the first day will begin at 10.30; there will be a luncheon at the Vendome; the afternoon meeting will begin at 2.30 and at 8 there will be an informal reception and an industrial conference, with addresses by working girls. On May 10 the morning meeting will begin at 10 instead of 10.30, the afternoon meeting at 2.30.

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NEW ORLEANS DOCKS SYSTEM IS GROWING

Fast Becoming the Rail and Water Gateway for the Mississippi Valley — Transportation Lines and Waterfront Publicly Owned

The Mississippi Valley, that vast region of fertile soil lying between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains, through which flows one of the greatest navigable rivers in the world, is being recast by economic forces into a new empire, in which the mobility of markets and the efficiency of outlets will act as a constant spur to the development of farms, mines, factories and cities.

The city of New Orleans, often called "the Paris of America," located in the delta of the river, is doing much to justify for itself the title of the Gateway of the Valley. To enable the farmers and merchants in the valley to feel assured that they may ship their goods down the river to docks that can hold and handle their great yearly productions; to afford a point of contact of least resistance between the valley and foreign markets; and to become a sympathetic port of the United States for Latin America, are the aspirations of New Orleans.

Opportunity For Great Port

Few ports anywhere have such chances for the efficient handling of commerce as are presented in the Louisiana metropolis. And it is certain that nowhere in the United States have the water and rail arteries of transportation been so skillfully co-ordinated as in New Orleans. The city is almost surrounded by water, which it uses to the fullest extent. On the north and northeast are the large inland lakes, Pontchartrain and Borgne, which have connection with the city by means of commercial canals. Over 41 miles of water frontage on these lakes, canals and the Mississippi river are owned publicly, either by the States of Louisiana or the city of New Orleans. The voters have been eager to pass amendments to the constitution empowering these agencies to go ahead with ambitious plans for the future.

The Hon. Herbert Knox Smith, former Commissioner of Corporations of the United States, in a report on "Water Terminals," said: "The great extent to which the State owns the water front and wharves, together with the city ownership of a belt railroad intended to form a connecting link between all the water-front and trunk line railroads entering the city, promises for New Orleans the most perfect terminal efficiency in the country. At New Orleans the active water-front is admirably equipped, and controlled by a State Board; most of the wharves and sheds are open for general traffic."

The electorate of Louisiana has grown away from the ancient practice of penalizing thrift and progress, and into the state of mind which seeks to extend a helping and welcoming hand to industry and commerce. It was a popular vote which ordered the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans to construct the industrial canal from the Mississippi river to an arm of the Gulf of Mexico (Lake Borgne) which aided the merchants and shippers in great measure. At the request of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, the voters recently adopted two constitutional amendments changing the fundamental law of the State relating to business capital and investment funds and the outside supply of money. Foreign banks and banks of other States may now enter Louisiana, and, by paying a nominal tax, compete with Louisiana banks for the business of financing commerce. The new law has resulted in an important increase in bank deposits, which keeps the Louisiana firms satisfied.

The Connecting Railway

The Municipal Belt Line crosses every railroad in the city, of which there are eleven, and gives switching facilities at each crossing. In 1914 it was operated over 28 miles of track, and reached the majority of all the wharves and sheds within the city limits. Now the mileage has increased to 58. The Belt Commission of eleven men, which manages the belt system for the city, is composed of members of commercial and civic bodies. They have standardized hauling rates, so that whereas, before the belt line was established, switching charges ranged from $8 to $22 per car, they are now uniform at $2 per car. The public ownership and management of this line prevents undue control of a given industry or section by any one railroad. It gives to the city a control over freight transfers, and insures equal treatment to all shippers.

The Board of Port Commissioners, a State body, assumed administration of the port in May, 1901. When the commissioners just met, they had no money other than revenues of the port, and the facilities left by the lessees were poor equipment. The port commissioners, or, as the body is generally called, the Dock Board, started in to work by organizing a harbor patrol of twenty men. They put lights along the levees. Successive amendments to the State Constitution have constantly increased the power of the commission, until now it is one of the most important public boards in the country. It may expropriate property, build and operate warehouses, concentration plants, wharves, landings; issue bonds, fix charges, and in short, do any reasonable and practical thing necessary to increase the efficiency and economy of the facilities. The constructive system which the board has built, and the equipment of the harbor to handle its commerce, have been evolved without a cent of taxation on the public. Out of its revenues the Dock Board provided for rebuilding practically the entire wharf system, which it took over in 1901, in addition to the cost of new wharves, new steel sheds, paved roadways and dredging, as well as the cost of maintenance and operation. A bond issue, without taxation, of three and a half million dollars was first raised in 1908 for the wharves and steel sheds.

The Cotton Warehouse

The Dock Board started in 1915 to build a huge model cotton warehouse, which was to cost $3,500,000. It is now completed, and covers an area of 100 acres. Reinforced concrete is the material used. This warehouse has a capacity for the handling of 4,000,000 bales annually. The plant has a number of up-to-date labor and time-saving devices. One of these is known as a "bale puller." Its purpose is to extract any bale from any pile without moving any other bale. It merely relieves the strain of the pile from the bale wanted and then withdraws the bale. Another is an automatic weighing machine which weighs each bale as it passes along a conveyor. Still another is an equipment of electric trucks and internal concrete runways.

The manager of the warehouse and the employes who operate the plant have been selected by a board representing the New Orleans Board of Trade, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and the Board of Port Commissioners. In this way the Louisiana Legislature has safeguarded this State-owned port facility from political control or interference.

Capacity For Surplus Supplies

This plant affords shipside storage, which cotton men say is ideal. In it, at a primary point of export, surplus supplies of cotton may be carried, subject to instant needs of all consuming markets. Cotton once passing into store at Liverpool, Bremen or Havre, cannot pass to the consumers of America, because the freight has already been paid to Europe. But cotton held in shipside storage at New Orleans can, whenever needed, pass to the consumers of America, Europe or Asia, under economic conditions.

The Louisiana Legislature recently amended the State's banking and port bill of lading laws so as to meet, in the most practical manner, the anticipated needs of cotton handlers growing out of the operation of the new cotton warehouse.

The City Plan

Under the leadership of the Association of Commerce, the business interests of New Orleans are co-operating with the city authorities for the adoption of a city plan by which the future growth may be governed. Mr. C. A. Favrot is chairman of the association's committee which is studying the proposition of a plan for New Orleans. The widening of old thoroughfares, the opening of new squares and breathing places, the great enlargement of the existing park and boulevard system, a modern plan for housing the increasing population, and better utilization of the Pontchartrian lake front, will all be thoroughly considered, and provided for under the guidance of expert municipal engineers.

The street car service, electric throughout, is such that labor can at all times reach plants located in any section of the city. All cars in New Orleans reach one center, Canal Street, which is very broad and has four tracks. The schedule is a rapid one, owing to good routing and a liberal transfer system.

The Park System

Several playgrounds are found scattered throughout the city, and many of the streets are parked in the center, allowing additional play spaces for the children. The acreage of park is well up in the lead, as compared with cities of approximately the same population, it being 1218 acres. City and Audubon parks are two of the most popular. The latter is the largest, comprising 250 acres, and is celebrated for its grove of magnificent live oaks, draped with gray Spanish moss. It has pretty driveways, and one of the largest conservatories in the world. In City Park are the Delgado Museum of Art and the Country Club.

Louisiana has been the scene, during ten years, of the most devoted and earnest campaign to improve health conditions.

In 1905, yellow fever was driven from the North Americas, with Louisiana as the battleground, that menace of pestilence eliminated forever from the United States.

In 1914, bubonic plague, which had invaded San Francisco, and threatened the ports along the Atlantic and Gulf coast, was worsted in a brief, forceful, thoroughly organized campaign, and New Orleans today is "rat-proofed" and plague-proofed as are few other cities in the world.

In New Orleans there is the cheapest water enjoyed by any city of its size in the country—and water whose chemical analysis shows it is as pure as water can be made: it is the filtered product of the already purified current of the Mississippi river.

Over thirty million dollars has been expended in perfecting the sewerage, drainage, and water system of the community, along plans which provide for a doubled population in New Orleans within the present generation.

In spite of all the great physical achievements New Orleans has accomplished along its waterways, and its successful fight made against yellow fever and bubonic plague, there remains much to be done in the reform line. Miss Jean Gordon, a prominent suffragist, has for years been actively interested in social welfare work, and is a friend of many national leaders in social reform, including Miss Jane Addams. She has been the leading spirit in a great fight on race-track gambling and prostitution in New Orleans. Realizing that gambling and vice were ruining many young people of the city, Miss Gordon, supported by a group of staunch friends, determined to get some legislation passed which would penalize the keepers of the track and the resorts. In an exhaustive story in the Congregationalist, Mr. Rolfe Cobleigh tells about her work in a vivid way.

He says, in part:

"They (the groups of friends) succeeded in securing the passage of a law which places some limitation, although only a mild and partial one, upon racetrack gambling, and another law in a similar mild degree limits the practice of commercialized vice, prohibiting solicitation upon the streets. Neither of these laws is drastic or even adequate, but they are opening wedges.

"For a time conditions continued as heretofore, and the new laws were ignored. Meantime Miss Gordon was busy, and finally succeeded in organizing the Citizens' League of Louisiana, a reform organization of which she is secretary and the most active executive officer.

"The Citizens' League employed Rev. Henry Pringle to direct an investigation and secure evidence of the violation of law in New Orleans. A great mass of evidence was obtained A grand jury, forced into action, had a busy time receiving evidence of extensive violations of law, and as a result it has been grinding out hundreds of indictments that involve practically all the leading hotels and large numbers of resort-keepers, as well as those interested in racetrack gambling. Many in the city have received all this activity as a huge joke, and many believe that as soon as the storm is passed conditions will be as before. I am convinced that, if Miss Gordon lives and has her health, the work of reform will continue, and that the good citizenship of New Orleans in increasing numbers will join her in the fight for a decent city. It looks now as if the fight would be a long one."

While the men of the city have been working or docks, canals, streets and parks, the women have been working to make New Orleans a clean place socially and morally.

"Our defense of those who have a ment." T beat mo that our true to poses to tional fi "The thinking woman which li of all t ralizes t fidence, them un and the men to hands. asked w or whet they ge stration required strain a paign; free gra their ar tions of which w where t that of given th America ers in t Christia are wor vote.

"We patient; cause th es of th more co other la thus fa

AVENUE OF LIVE OAKS, LEADING FROM MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO AUDUBON RESIDENCE, IN AUDUBON PARK

COTTON WAREHOUSES, NEW ORLEANS

Preparing New Orleans For Commercial Success

The need for adequate transportation terminals has been felt in practically every city that is seeking commercial success. In its campaign to become the commercial gateway of the Mississippi Valley, New Orleans faced the need of more and better docks and efficient railway terminals. The transfer of freight from rail to water is handled by a municipally owned belt line, which operates 28 miles of tracks, linking together the 11 railroads which enter the city. The State of Louisiana has spent more than $13,000,000 in constructing a modern system of docks, wharves, steel sheds, and a mammoth cotton warehouse. State and city have joined to equip New Orleans to handle the increasing volume of commerce which converges at the mouth of the Mississippi.

OKLAHOMA TOWN BUILT ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

In southern Oklahoma, in the oil field district, towns are springing up over night. Four months ago, a Mr. Jake L. Hamon went into this region with his surveyors and laid out a town site with not a prospective inhabitant in sight. He ran his streets and lanes and dedicated his squares for churches, libraries, schoolhouses and parks. He made no allowance for dance halls or the like. Healdton was to be a business men's town, and they didn't need such things in their business. Within 30 days after the town was plotted out, Main Street was filled up with blocks of business houses, and the side streets were beginning to be dotted with residences—rough, unpainted affairs, but pioneer homes. And within three months 1500 people called Healdton their home town.

How Town Is Run

Healdton's municipal government differs greatly from that of many small towns. It hasn't any politics or politicians. It doesn't want any. It hasn't, as yet, any municipal tax system. It doesn't want any. It has no tax-eaters—no mayor, no alderman, no city treasurer, no city clerk, no policemen. It doesn't need them, Mr. Hamon says. Not even commissioners. Healdton is a new departure entirely in the way of a municipal administration. And yet Healdton is a busy, bustling town of 1500 or more population—as big and as important as hundreds of other Oklahoma or Kansas or Missouri towns that support a full set of town officials from dog catcher up to mayor.

The government of the town is in the hands of its Commercial Club, and every man in Healdton is a member of the club. It is supported by voluntary contributions. It has its schoolhouse and its churches. And the town goes to bed at curfew and wakes up at 6 a. m. And if, by chance, the phenomenon of a wayfarer the worse for contraband booze is witnessed upon its streets he is bundled up and sent back to Ragtown, where he came from, to be taken care of.

A Job For a City Manager

Now Healdton is on the lookout for a city manager. That's the only kind of a city official it wants. The commercial club announces that it wants a good one and is considering several applications.

"We look on our town as just a big business organization," said Mr. Hamon, when asked a few days ago, in the lobby of the Randol Hotel at Ardmore, about his municipal organization. "I am not shying any stones at the politicians—I've held a hand in the game myself in days gone by. It's a good enough game when it's played right. But it oughtn't to have any place in the affairs of a city. That's what we are setting out to demonstrate in Healdton—that's one of the things, at least. This is a corporation with 1500 stockholders, and what we want is a good business man to take charge of it—keep its books—look after its sanitation, light, heat and water—make its contracts for public improvements and see that they are carried out properly, just as the manager of any other corporation would. What do we want with any other officials? The commercial club will do the rest; it will do its own municipal planning and scheming, and every man in the town is a member of it and can say his say direct without having to elect politicians to say it for him. This is a business man's town and we're going to put a business man at the head of it, and if he attends to his business all right, we'll keep him on the job, and if he doesn't, why, we'll fire him and get a better man—that's a simple enough plan of civic government, isn't it?"

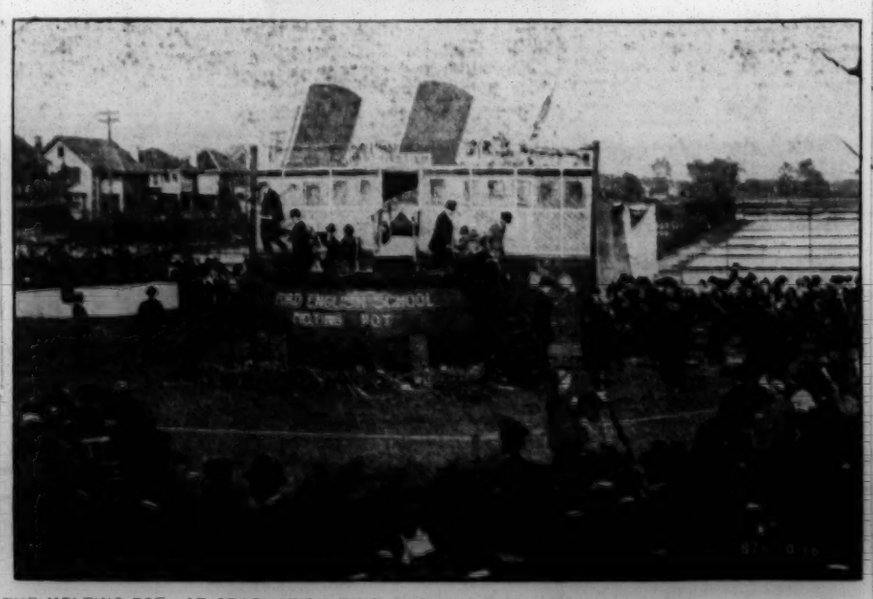
Mr. Hamon, the man behind this municipal venture, was but a short time ago known as the "stormy petrel" of Oklahoma Republican politics. He thinks that in running a city, petty partisanship is decidedly out of place.

He believes in good roads. One of his latest projects is a paved turnpike road from Ardmore to the Healdton oil fields, a distance of 35 miles, which, when completed, will go right up the center of Main Street in the model town of Healdton. It will be built entirely by private capital subscribed by the men who have interests in the Healdton oil fields. And Mr. Hanton says that anybody who has ever ridden in an automobile from Ardmore to the oil fields over the present roads will understand what heaven is when he gets his first ride over the new boulevard.

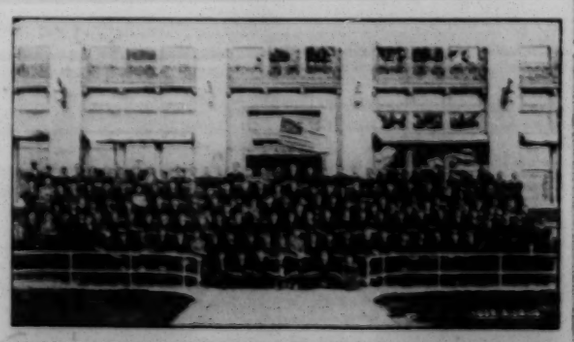
A COLORED POLICEWOMAN

Mrs. Georgia A. Robinson has been appointed policewoman in Los Angeles, by Chief of Police Shively. She is the first colored woman in the United States to receive such an appointment, which is connected with the juvenile bureau and comes under the civil service.

THE FORD MELTING POT



THE MELTING POT. AT GRADUATION TIME, THE CLASSES IN DRAMATIC ENGLISH HAVE A GRAPHIC CEREMONY WHICH CONSISTS OF STUDENTS ENTERING A HUGE POT AS FROM THE GANG-PLANK OF A TRANSATLANTIC LINER. ON ENTERING THE POT, THEY WEAR COSTUMES OF DIFFERENT NATIONS. REPRODUCTIONS OF THOSE THEY WORE WHEN THEY LANDED IN THE UNITED STATES. THEN THE TEACHER STIRS THE POT WITH A HUGE LADLE AND THE STUDENTS REAPPEAR IN AMERICAN GARB, AND WALK DOWN THE STEPS TO THE GROUND. THE STORY OF THE WORK OF THIS ENGLISH CLASS CAME OUT IN THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL OF APRIL 7.



THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ENGLISH AT THE FORD MOTOR WORKS, DETROIT. THREE CLASSES HAVE BEEN GRADUATED AND 2700 TAKE THE TRAINING EVERY YEAR. FIFTY LANGUAGES ARE SPOKEN BY THE STUDENTS, BUT IN ORDER TO GRADUATE THEY MUST HAVE MASTERED ENGLISH AND PASS EXAMINATIONS IN AMERICAN CIVICS. MEMBERS OF THE CLASS ARE CONVERSANT WITH MATTERS OF CORRECT DEPORTMENT, TABLE MANNERS AND CORRECT BUSINESS RELATIONS.

WOMEN ORGANIZE TO PROTECT FOOD

Conservation League Will Produce and Conserve America's Food Supply

The American Food Conservation League is the name of an organization formed last week to start a nation-wide campaign for producing and conserving an ample supply of food for America. Agricultural preparedness is the slogan of the organization, and it aims to turn the lawn into an onion bed, the vacant lot into a potato patch, to the end that, should war come, the big problem of transporting food to the cities without lessening or interfering with the transport of military necessities will be in large measure solved.

The originator of the movement and its prime mover is Mrs. Mary Huston Gregory of New Rochelle, N. Y., whose book, "Checking the Waste; A Study in Conservation," is a standard elementary reference work on the conservation of natural resources. She has devoted the last ten years to a study of American resources, and, in this present project, it is her plan to enlist clubwomen throughout the country to wage war on waste of foods.

"This is not a war measure," said Mrs. Gregory, "nor even an emergency measure. It is an attempt to awaken all the people to the conditions that will confront us in the years to come unless we put the feeding of the nations upon an efficiency basis. It is for a long future as well as for the present, a preparation for the economic struggle that will follow the war's end, when the nations will strive to recover their ante-war industrial standings. Our immediate concern now is for an adequate supply of food for next winter. We have all felt the pinch of high prices in the last few months, and we must face a far more serious shortage next year, owing to the worldwide diminution of production, unless we set about at once to remedy it."

The plan as outlined consists of a central organization with local branches scattered all over the country. Clubwomen in every community will be asked to form branches in their home towns and, under the supervision of the central office, to follow out one definite scheme.

SCHOOLGIRL WINS PRIZE

Excels Boys in Gathering Moth Cocoons from the Trees

DUBUQUE, Ia.—Miss Barbara Allesch, a 12-year-old schoolgirl of Dubuque, was the proof last week of how little physical force counts in achievement.

A great army of tussock moths invaded Dubuque last fall, and left hundreds of egg cocoons on the shade trees. The local Rotarian Club, realizing the destruction of foliage that would follow the hatching of the caterpillars, offered $45 in prizes to the school children who would turn in the largest number of cocoons. The cooperation of girls was desired, but because it was thought that they could not enter into competition with their stronger brothers, two special prizes for girls were offered.

One hundred children entered the contest, and about five bushels of cocoons, weighing more than 60 pounds, were turned in to the judges in a fortnight.

When the prizes were awarded, it was discovered that Barbara Allesch, winner of the first girls' prize, had also won the second general prize, in competition with the boys.

"How did you do it? You couldn't climb trees," she was asked.

"I didn't have to," was the reply. "I just took all the boys overlooked."

AUTHORS' LEAGUE URGES SUFFRAGE

Sees Enfranchisement as a Measure of Efficiency—Should Not Be Belated Reward for Past Services

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Immediate enfranchisement of America's women was asked in a resolution adopted by the Authors' League of America at its annual meeting here last week.

The resolution read:

"Whereas this country is now mobilizing its resources for war, and as the experience of Europe has shown that the services of women are so essential to victory that Canada, Russia and England have enfranchised, or taken steps to enfranchise, their women as a measure of justice and gratitude; be it

"Resolved, That the Authors' League of America express its belief that, profiting by the experience of Europe, the United States should not so delay giving suffrage to women that the measure becomes one of belated gratitude, but should, for its own sake, as a measure of efficiency and democracy, enfranchise its women at once."

A rising vote on this proposition left only two men seated out of seventy-five authors and only one of these had the courage to rise in recording the opposition later.

Ellis Parker Butler, who presided, remarked that the resolution had been carried "very thoroughly."

AND PROBABLY WILL BE

Only ten states took part in the first presidential election, and George Washington was the only president who ever received a solid electoral vote.

WOMAN OF 92 PREACHES

Rev. Antoinette L. B. Blackwell, D. D., who will be 92 on May 20, preached with acceptance last Sunday at All Souls' (Unitarian) Church in Elizabeth, N. J.